

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

49

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1970

Established 1887

France Requests Israel to Recall Arms Buyer

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—France today asked Israel to recall Adm. Mordechai Limon, its chief arms buyer, from a week ago when he was the only Israeli asked to leave France when Adm. Walter Eytan called on Foreign Minister Maurice Coussigne. Yesterday, a government communiqué had said that the Israeli delegation would be asked to leave, but the form was an "error," the Foreign Ministry said today.



dechai Limon

Limon Rejects Criticism of the French

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Adm. Mordechai Limon, chief of the Israeli arms-buying mission, today rejected criticism of the French government's decision to ask him to leave. He said he was not leaving France and that he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

Says He'll Double Army for War With Israel

By Raymond H. Anderson

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—President Georges Pompidou today declared that France would double its army to 600,000 men in the event of a war with Israel. He said that France would double its army to 600,000 men in the event of a war with Israel.

He said that France would double its army to 600,000 men in the event of a war with Israel. He said that France would double its army to 600,000 men in the event of a war with Israel. He said that France would double its army to 600,000 men in the event of a war with Israel.

Viet Front Is Visited By Agnew

By James M. Naughton

SAIGON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew today visited the front lines of the Vietnam war. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

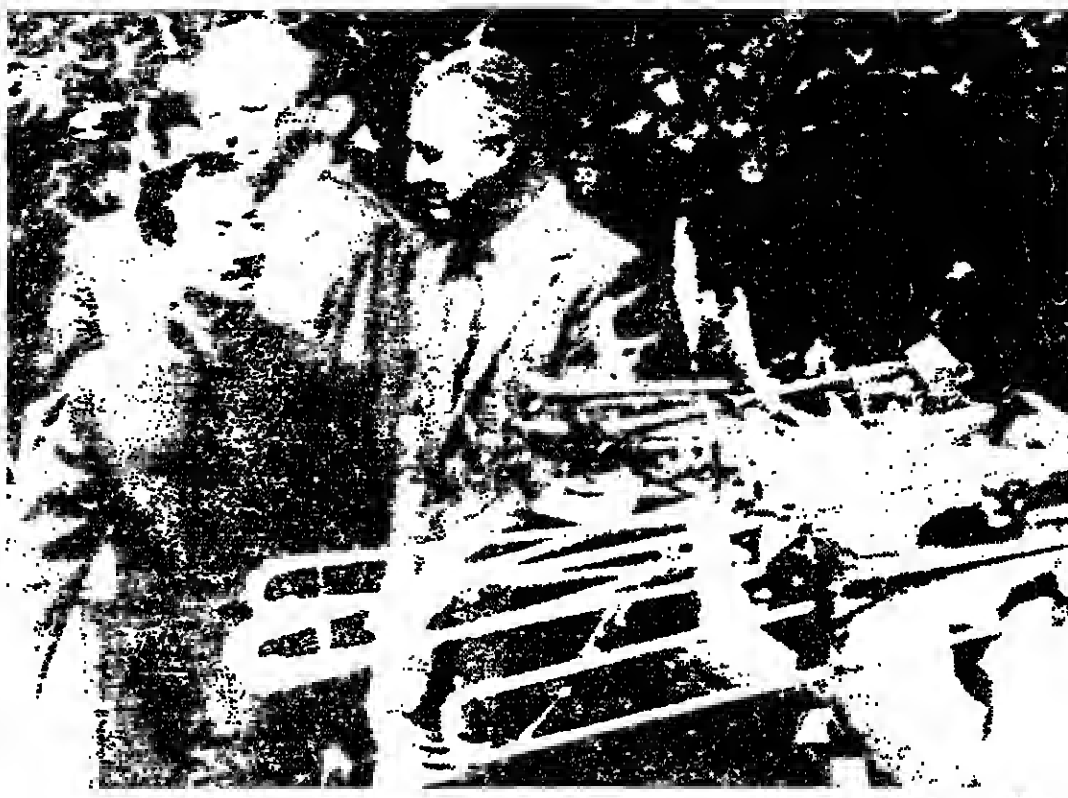
He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

U.S. Population: 201,331,344

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The U.S. Census Bureau today announced that the U.S. population was 201,331,344.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.



BIG BRASS—A military band plays a welcome tune for Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew as he is welcomed to Saigon by South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky.

U.S. Charges 37 Violations

Casualties on Both Sides Rise In Vietnam Despite Cease-Fire

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAIGON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The heavy fighting involving American forces but did not appear to be of any significant trend. The previous week's U.S. death toll of 69 was the third lowest of the year.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

Pope Sees Increasing Danger Of Destruction of Mankind

ROME, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI opened the new year today with a warning that there is increasing danger of a world conflagration which he said could destroy mankind.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

Britain Abolishes Money Limit on Overseas Travel

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The British government today lifted one of its most unpopular economic curbs to enable Britons to spend freely on overseas travel.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

Can Be Done in 3 Years, Says White House Aide

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—A White House aide today said that the U.S. could eliminate hunger in the world in three years.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States. He said he was not going to the United States because he was not going to the United States.

NO-THRU-WAY—Tons of mud lying across the Golden State Freeway in Los Angeles.

مركز الأخبار

Celebrating New Year

London Dances in Fountains,
Rio Offers Goddess Gifts

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—Several youths, one of them naked, danced in the fountains of London's Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve, while thousands of miles away, in Rio de Janeiro, thousands gathered on Copacabana Beach and made offerings to Iemanjá, the sea goddess.

In New York, a huge red-and-white-striped balloon was lofted over Central Park as 3,000 gathered for a city-sponsored New Year's Eve party that featured fireworks, rock music and dancing.

At Times Square, a crowd estimated at more than 100,000 stood together in 24-degree cold to watch the illuminated ball make its descent from atop the Allied Chemical Tower.

And at New York's Waldorf-Astoria last night, tickets sold for \$800 to a couple to hear Glynis Barbero, play "Auld Lang Syne" for the 45th year.

Today, for the first time since he took office ten years ago, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller had to cancel his traditional New Year's Day open house at his Albany mansion because of heavy snow.

At Trafalgar Square, police arrested 11 persons on charges ranging from drunkenness to carrying

offensive weapons. Fifteen others were treated at a nearby hospital, some for exposure after dancing in the fountains, others for injuries sustained in scuffles.

However, the watch night service at St. Paul's Cathedral had a congregation of fewer than 500. A reverend said it was the smallest he had known in 20 years.

The celebrations in Rio were led by white-robed voodoo-like priests, many of them smoking cigars. They built hundreds of sand altars and, to the beat of drums, chanted, danced and cast offerings of trinkets and flowers into the sea for the goddess.

Romans, as usual, greeted 1970 in with flying crockery and blasting fireworks at the stroke of midnight.

Old pots, plates and bottles were also thrown into the canals in Venice and smashed in the streets or other mainland cities.

Romans, Neapolitans and other southerners exploded tens of thousands of fireworks and shotguns into the chilly air. It was the Italian way of "killing" the old and making room for the new.

Today, as platoons of broom-bearing garbage men marched out to sweep away the debris, there were signs that New Year's Eve had been relatively subdued. Police reported only 100 Romans beaten by crockery or bombed by fireworks. The injuries were fewer than half those reported last year.

Even in Naples, the fireworks capital, only 80 injuries were reported. The Italian radio said the city experienced its most restrained New Year's Eve in years.

In Tokyo, as midnight bells tolled, the Japanese ushered in the Year of the Dog, a period said to produce honest, loyal, sociable and good-natured people.

Drawings and pictures of dogs adorned New Year cards in the Japanese capital, giant paper-mache dogs floated over shopping centers and the shelves of stores were filled with toy dogs.

Looking in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1 (AP)—An estimated 5,000 young New Year's revelers went on a window-smashing and store-rooting rampage for two hours in east Los Angeles.

Fifteen young adults were arrested as about 40 sheriff's deputies and highway patrolmen, aided by a helicopter, halted the spree along a mile and a half of downtown Boulevard.

No injuries were reported.

Deaths in W. Germany

FRANKFURT, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—A New Year's reveler here let loose a volley of rifle shots from his window and killed 16-year-old passing by.

Three motorists played with a loaded pistol at a New Year's party, and one died with a bullet in the head when somebody pulled the trigger.

In Hamburg a widow of 88 sitting alone at home was killed when a signal rocket smashed into her room.

Tentative Pact
Averts Subway
Strike in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—Mayor John V. Lindsay announced today a tentative agreement on new two-year contracts covering 37,000 city bus and subway workers, averting a threatened strike.

Officials refused to comment immediately on the impact the settlement would have on the 20-cent fare but the size of the package—estimated at \$120 million—made an increase almost certain.

William Ronan, chairman of the Transit Authority, said the package called for an 8 percent increase for the first 18 months of the contract and another 10 percent in the last six months.

Beginning July 1, the TA will assume full payment of pensions, presently union members pay 25 percent of the pension contributions, or about \$8 to \$20 a month. The transit workers will receive four-week paid vacation after three years instead of after five.

Agreement followed marathon 24-hour talks under the direction of a three-member mediation panel.

Theodore W. Kheel, chairman of the panel, called the agreement "a triumph of collective bargaining."

An estimated 73 million persons ride the subway and buses each weekday.

Children Eat LSD;
Parents Charged

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1 (UPI)—The parents of two toddlers who accidentally ate LSD-coated candy were charged yesterday with possession of dangerous drugs and endangering the health of minors.

Police signed a complaint against John R. Wilson, 27, and his wife, Christine, 25, who rushed their youngsters—a boy, 1, and a girl, 2—to a hospital Monday.

The parents said the children found the candy in the glove compartment of the family car. They said they were given the LSD candy as a Christmas present.

5 Dissenters
In Athens Get
Ford Grants4 Writers, Painter
Share \$35,000 Prize

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Four Greek writers and a painter, who are "not to sympathize with the regime" in Athens and refuse to submit work to government censors, will receive a \$35,000 grant, the Ford Foundation announced.

"In each case," said W. McNeill Lowry, foundation vice-president for humanities and arts, "they have bread and butter jobs. This money will relieve them from these jobs and give them more creative time."

Mr. Lowry said the grant, made through the Hellenic National U.S. Educational Foundation in Athens, "has nothing to do with politics. We are not trying to build a political cadre of artists. These people were judged solely on their artistic merit."

The grant will be divided between writers Kay Glinits, Petros Anagnostis, Nikos Caddaghis, and Stratis Thirakis, and painter Demetrios Kokkinidis.

The five artists were among a dozen others who publicly criticized the censorship policy of the military-backed regime in Greece, Mr. Lowry said.

"They are known not to sympathize with the regime, but none of them has been arrested or his passport revoked," Mr. Lowry said.

The foundation also announced a \$260,000 three-year grant to help restore art works damaged by the 1965 floods in Florence and Venice.

The grant is the foundation's first contribution to the American-based committee to Rescue Italian Art which has raised \$2.5 million from other U.S. sources.

A \$15,000 supplemental grant was awarded to permit the completion of a five-year study on the patronage of the arts in Europe.

The money will go to Ruby d'Arco, of the International Council of Museums in Paris. The study began in 1964 when the foundation contributed \$90,000.

British End
Travel Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

Travel allowance proved to be a boon for many British holidaymakers, but it was not enough to encourage travel agents to develop low-cost package holidays unavailable before the curbs went into effect. The result was that many people here were able to fly to such places as southern Spain for two weeks for less than \$70, transportation, hotel and meals included.

Tour operators said tonight that while many Britons will still choose the lower cost holidays, many will be turning to more expensive places and, for more than one vacation a year. One operator said a "British invasion of America" can now be expected.

Beverly Miller, director of the United States Travel Service in London, said: "British travelers to the United States should double by 1971 with the help of new package trips formerly out of reach. He estimated the number of travelers from Britain to the United States this year at 300,000.

Businessmen Benefit

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—The new arrangements also signal the end of the complicated V form on which travel agents had to record the foreign currency value of overseas hotel bookings and other overseas services paid for here in sterling.

Businessmen also get a better deal under the new arrangements. They can now have £300 on demand and if this is not enough they can claim £40 (\$98) a day. At present the limit is £20 a day.

A businessman should have no difficulty in getting foreign currency worth £2,000 (\$4,800)—and the Bank of England will even consider requests for more.

It will also now be possible to send gifts in cash to people overseas up to £200 instead of the present £50. But the government will still not allow an automatic allocation of foreign currency to pay for shares, land, houses, apartments or other capital expenditure abroad.

British Adults
Rise Overnight
By 3 Million

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Three million British teenagers who went to bed last night as minors awoke on this New Year's Day as adults.

Under a new law, all Britons aged 18 to 20 became legally entitled to all the privileges but also the responsibilities of adulthood at one minute after midnight.

They can vote, make a will, enter into contracts, purchase agreements and marry without their parents' consent.

But they also lose the protection they previously enjoyed as minors. If they default on payment of debts, they can be sued, just like all other adults.

Another important change under the family law reform act gives legitimate children the same rights of succession as enjoyed by illegitimate children when their parents die without leaving wills.

Lung-Heart Case Worse

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—A 43-year-old man who received the lungs and heart of a woman in a Christmas Day operation was listed in serious condition today after having developed "breathing complications."

Edward Falk of Newton, N.J., suffered a relapse yesterday at New York Hospital.



READYING THE NEXT ROUND—Palestine Liberation Army practicing with live ammunition somewhere in Jordan, according to the caption accompanying this photo.

Kidnappers
In Britain
Get Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Newspaper executive Alex McKay appealed today to his wife's kidnappers again today to tell him what he must do to get her back.

Mr. McKay, 60, deputy chairman of the £2 million circulation News of the World, also called on the services of a spiritualist medium to seek a lead on the disappearance of his wife, Muriel, on Monday.

David Dyer, son-in-law of the missing woman, warned that without medical treatment she was to have received Tuesday, Mrs. McKay, 55, will suffer a deterioration of an arthritic condition.

Mr. McKay, Australian-born deputy of newspaper proprietor Rupert Murdoch, issued a statement saying: "I am willing to do anything within reason to get my wife back."

"Please give me your instructions and what guarantee I have that she will be safely returned to me. I have had so many people communicating with me that I must be sure I am dealing with the right person."

The only leads police have received so far are a number of telephone ransom demands, including one for £1 million and a letter written by Mrs. McKay.

Mr. Dyer told newsmen an unidentified woman medium, asked to work on the case, had said she thought there were three people involved in the kidnapping.

"She said she had a very strong feeling it is not just money and was not at all sure how the money angle fits in," said Mr. Dyer. "She said she had the feeling of spite or malice."

But Mr. Dyer dismissed the possibility that the "malice" was connected with Mr. McKay's newspaper because "Mr. McKay has only been with the newspaper two weeks, so that makes no sense."

He said the medium was consulted because "we are living on crumbs—we have no facts since the letter from Mrs. McKay."

The letter from Mrs. McKay, which arrived yesterday, asked: "Please do something to get me home. Please cooperate or I can't keep going."

Plan Charts
Hunger War

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration has put into effect a few of the conference recommendations. The White House is studying the others.

Yesterday 13 conference participants, including Herman Gallegos, chairman of the community action task force, and Arthur Flemming, former Health, Education and Welfare secretary who headed the religious action task force, sent President Nixon a telegram asking for further action and the establishment of a food and nutrition task force in the White House.

Key administration actions in recent weeks include: guaranteeing that every family of four in the program will get \$106 a month worth of food stamps (some get as little as \$86 worth); sharply reducing the amount of money a family must put up to get the \$106 in stamps (some will pay only \$10 for them); and strengthening earlier pledges to give every needy school child a free or reduced-rate lunch by next Thanksgiving and to put food stamps into every county with no federal food aid program by June 30.

Eight Feared Dead
In Fire at Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Fire razed an old people's home in West Berlin today and first reports said eight persons were feared dead.

Seven persons were taken to a hospital with serious injuries, including two who panicked and jumped from a balcony.

Sixteen were rescued with fire ladders.

The fire was noticed as some of the home's residents were having their evening meal. Soon afterward the building was enveloped in flames.

Israel Says Its Planes Attack
Jordan Guerrilla Bases, Canal

TEL AVIV, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Israel announced its planes attacked Arab guerrilla bases in northern Jordan today and scored "favorable hits" on targets, including a Jordanian waterway.

A military spokesman said all the planes returned safely from the strike that began at noon and lasted more than half an hour.

He said the targets were "suburban bases" opposite Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley, which have been the victims of the stepped up "aggressive acts" by guerrillas lately.

The settlements have been frequent targets of Arab shelling in the past few days.

In Amman, a Jordanian spokesman said Israeli planes flew four times into Jordan today on rocket, bomb and machine-gun attacks.

Eleven civilians were killed and 12 others wounded in the raids, he said. The East Ghor Canal received some damage, he added.

[The East Ghor Canal is a major irrigation project for piping water to parched areas on the east bank of the Jordan River. Serious damage to the canal would be a severe blow to the Jordanian economy.]

Today's attacks followed raids by Israeli planes Wednesday night on Jordanian gun emplacements which had shelled Israeli settlements in the Belsan Valley since night-fall.

Witnesses said a civilian and two soldiers were injured in the shelling by Jordanians of Kibbutz Ashdot Yakov, just south of the Sea of Galilee.

Israeli planes swept over Jordan again 90 minutes after the first strike, this time to blast another "saboteur base" near Shababak in the southern Jordanian Arava region, about 110 miles south of Amman.

The Israeli military spokesman said the base was about 33 miles east of the Israeli paramilitary settlement Nahal Zofar, in Arava, near the Jordanian frontier, which also has been the target of Arab guerrilla shelling recently.

He said the planes pounded the guerrilla base for 45 minutes starting at 1:30 p.m. and again all the jets returned safely.

Meanwhile, guerrillas were active in Israel and the occupied territories.

Grenade in Hebron

The military spokesman announced one Arab was killed and another wounded by a hand grenade thrown by a guerrilla at a military vehicle in Hebron, in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan today.

He said the Israelis and their vehicle escaped unscathed.

The Hebron attack followed the explosion of a guerrilla-thrown Russian assault grenade in Jerusalem's Old City 10 yards from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre that killed one Arab and wounded five others.

Witnesses said Arab shopkeepers in the area ran after several youths following the attack, caught two of them and handed them over to the police, Reuters reported.

The spokesman announced this afternoon that Israeli planes had raided Egyptian military positions and artillery emplacements in the northern sector of the Suez Canal.

He said all Israeli planes returned safely.

Poison Gas Charge

AMMAN, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Israel used poison gas against Arab guerrillas who staged 40 attacks to mark the fifth anniversary of the Palestinian al-Fatah organization, a guerrilla spokesman claimed today.

He said, "A type of poisonous gas" was used against guerrillas who launched the attacks during a four-hour period ending at midnight Wednesday in the southern Jordan Valley.

Israel Sub Claimed

CAIRO, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Israeli submarine Dakar was sunk by an Egyptian war vessel two years ago, the Egyptian daily Al Akhbar claimed yesterday.

The paper, revealing the "mysterious disappearance of the Israeli warship," specified it was on a return journey from England when it penetrated Egyptian territorial waters.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman said the Egyptians had no factual evidence to support this claim.

Nasser Plans
Bigger Army

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

troops are already positioned along the Suez Canal.

Referring to a series of U.S. plans for a settlement, Mr. Nasser said that "the Arab masses have rejected the superficial American plans presented in 1968 and 1969."

It did not appear, however, that the Egyptian leader was suggesting the rejection of proposals submitted thus far meant that he and other Arab leaders had closed the door once and for all on a political solution of the conflict.

"We seek peace and not surrender, and there is a great difference between the two," Mr. Nasser said. He also said that Jerusalem, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Golan Heights, in Syria, must be returned to Arab control even before the Sinai Peninsula.

A U.S. formula submitted at the end of October proposed, as a first step, an Israeli-Egyptian accord involving an Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai in exchange for mutual security arrangements.

Caio spokesmen have condemned the plan as an effort to entice Egypt to abandon a unified Arab position calling for simultaneous recovery of all Israeli-occupied territories.

Gen. Peers, Top Army Prober,
Studies My Lai From Copter

QUANG NGAI, South Vietnam, Jan. 1 (AP)—Lt. Gen. William L. Peers, the U.S. Army's chief investigator into the alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, viewed the deserted hamlet today from a glass-bubble observation helicopter.

"It was a very detailed, low-level, paddy-top reconnaissance," an aide said.

The general, who is trying to find out if field officers attempted to cover up the incident, is expected to return to My Lai for a walking tour. There was speculation that he also might visit the slain villagers' graves.

"General Peers is an old infantryman, and he wants to get on the ground to get the feel of the place," a spokesman said. "But for security reasons we can't say when he'll be going."

American Division troops have been in the My Lai area in the last several days to weed out mines, booby-traps and any Viet Cong guerrillas. Five U.S. soldiers have been wounded so far by mines and booby-traps, an officer said.

Although My Lai is deserted, the Viet Cong's 49th Battalion roams the area.

Gen. Peers and his investigators interviewed three more My Lai survivors today. Two said they were wounded in the alleged mass shooting.

First Lt. William L. Calley Jr., 26, former leader of a platoon that took part in the operation, has been charged with murdering 109 civilians. Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, 29, has been charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

Both face courts-martial in the United States, but the Peers panel probe is not connected directly with their trials.

The Peers group has completed most of its search for records and documents relating to the My Lai operation. It now is devoting its time to interviewing witnesses.

"We will interview everyone we can possibly get our hands on," one of the general's aides said.

Tell Put Near 600

SAIGON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Charges that nearly 600 persons were killed—men, women and children shot down and piled four deep in a ditch—in the alleged My Lai massacre were made in an account released today by South Vietnam's militant Buddhist church.

The most detailed Vietnamese account of the alleged massacre on March 18, 1968, so far published came in a 1,000-word letter sent to the An Quang pagoda, headquarters of the militant Buddhist sect of the village from My Lai, living in the Saigon suburb of G. Dinh.

In releasing the letter, the church withheld the man's name "for security reasons" but gave initials.

The writer said he was not present during the killings but arrived three hours after the American soldiers had left.

"There were three or four layers of corpses, one body pressing another," he said. "When the surviving children remained conscious, they managed to get out the piles of bodies and were stilled with blood."

Perot, in U.S., Asks
Write-in for POW

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Texas computer magnate R. Perot called on Americans to write to him in support of mission to deliver 25 tons of Christmas gifts to U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam.

The 39-year-old businessman who was denied permission to deliver the supplies, returned New York from Copenhagen today and said he flew to Dallas today and said he would keep supplies in a warehouse until he was sure he would be unable to deliver them.

He told a news conference that if he received millions of letters support, then the North Vietnamese would feel compelled to provide better treatment for U.S. prisoners.

A Marine Is Charged
In Murder of POW

SAIGON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Marine captain will face a general court-martial this month on charge of murdering a North Vietnamese prisoner, a Marine spokesman said today.

Capt. Robert W. Poole, 31, of Annapolis, Md., is alleged to have killed the North Vietnamese on Operation Durham Peak August in Quang Nam Prov. near Da Nang.

Peking Declares 'Coexistence'
Is Path to Avoid 'Doom' in '70

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Communist China today forecast "doom" for both "U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism" in the 1970s, but left a path open to develop diplomatic relations with all countries that match its version of "peaceful coexistence."

All major Chinese newspapers published a New Year's Day editorial that was broadcast by the Peking radio yesterday. It thundered with self-serving claims and bristled with defiance of China's adversaries.

But U.S. observers noted with interest that the editorial also used a phrase that in the past has been associated with intentions to resume the U.S.-Chinese diplomatic talks in Warsaw. The United States is awaiting a response from Peking to an overture last month for renewal of the talks after a two-year interruption.

China's own version of the 1960s—which produced what the outside world regarded as unparalleled turmoil in China through the Red Guard movement—was:

"The past decade has been a decade in which the enemy rode with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."

The great socialist China towers like a giant in the East."

Russia Castigated

Against the Soviet Union, the editorial used the most denunciatory language it has invoked since the Sino-Soviet talks on the two nations' acute border tensions opened in Peking on Oct. 20. Those talks are soon to resume, with the return to Peking of Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov.

"The Soviet revisionist renegade clique," the editorial said, "is heading for total bankruptcy... Khrushchev the clown, who swaggered like a conquering hero not long ago, is now a heap of dirt beneath the contempt of mankind."

"His successors, Brezhnev and company, are faring even worse... They are enforcing fascist dictatorship at home and carrying out aggression and expansion abroad."

American leaders escaped personal vilification, but "U.S. imperialism" was described as having been "humbled down from its zenith."

Kuznetsov Goes
Back to Peking

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (AP)—First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet delegation at the border negotiations in Peking, left for the Chinese capital today after an 18-day visit in Moscow that apparently included consultations.

A brief announcement by Tass did not say when the talks would resume.

Mr. Kuznetsov's prolonged stay in Moscow had aroused speculation that the talks had been suspended.

account of the alleged massacre on March 18, 1968, so far published came in a 1,000-word letter sent to the An Quang pagoda, headquarters of the militant Buddhist sect of the village from My Lai, living in the Saigon suburb of G. Dinh.

In releasing the letter, the church withheld the man's name "for security reasons" but gave initials.

The writer said he was not present during the killings but arrived three hours after the American soldiers had left.

"There were three or four layers of corpses, one body pressing another," he said. "When the surviving children remained conscious, they managed to get out the piles of bodies and were stilled with blood."

Perot, in U.S., Asks
Write-in for POW

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Texas computer magnate R. Perot called on Americans to write to him in support of mission to deliver 25 tons of Christmas gifts to U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam.

The 39-year-old businessman who was denied permission to deliver the supplies, returned New York from Copenhagen today and said he flew to Dallas today and said he would keep supplies in a warehouse until he was sure he would be unable to deliver them.

He told a news conference that if he received millions of letters support, then the North Vietnamese would feel compelled to provide better treatment for U.S. prisoners.

A Marine Is Charged
In Murder of POW

SAIGON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Marine captain will face a general court-martial this month on charge of murdering a North Vietnamese prisoner, a Marine spokesman said today.

Capt. Robert W. Poole, 31, of Annapolis, Md., is alleged to have killed the North Vietnamese on Operation Durham Peak August in Quang Nam Prov. near Da Nang.

Peking Declares 'Coexistence'
Is Path to Avoid 'Doom' in '70

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Communist China today forecast "doom" for both "U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism" in the 1970s, but left a path open to develop diplomatic relations with all countries that match its version of "peaceful coexistence."

All major Chinese newspapers published a New Year's Day editorial that was broadcast by the Peking radio yesterday. It thundered with self-serving claims and bristled with defiance of China's adversaries.

But U.S. observers noted with interest that the editorial also used a phrase that in the past has been associated with intentions to resume the U.S.-Chinese diplomatic talks in Warsaw. The United States is awaiting a response from Peking to an overture last month for renewal of the talks after a two-year interruption.

China's own version of the 1960s—which produced what the outside world regarded as unparalleled turmoil in China through the Red Guard movement—was:

"The past decade has been a decade in which the enemy rode with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."

The great socialist China towers like a giant in the East."

Russia Castigated

No More Delays Vowed

Nixon Aides in Court Plea
For Sept. Integration Date

By Peter Milnes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—The Nixon administration asked the Supreme Court yesterday to give the South's "incomplete" school districts until next September to desegregate—and no longer. The administration promised the court that it would then "focus its resources toward making that deadline a reality."

It also told the court that it thought the deadline—two months before next year's congressional elections—could be met.

The administration spelled out its position in a memorandum asking the court to clarify its two-month-old desegregation-at-once decree.

Nixon Signs
Bill to Curb
Pollution

By Don Oberdorfer

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 1 (UPI)—In his first official act as the 19th President, Nixon declared today that the fight against air and water pollution and population congestion is a "now or never" task for the new decade.

Unless the government and people move on a broad front to protect the environment, he said, this will become "a poisonous world in which to live."

Mr. Nixon chose today to sign a recently passed bill creating a Council on Environmental Quality in the executive office of the President, and to endorse the goals of harmony between man and nature in a written statement and in off-the-cuff comments to newsmen invited to witness the signing.

"A major goal . . . for the next ten years for this country must be to restore the cleanliness of the air, the water and that, of course, means moving also on the broader problems of population congestion, transport and the like," the President said.

"Unless we move on it now, believe me, we will not have an opportunity to do it later, because when the people have millions more automobiles and, of course, the waters and so forth developing the way that they do without plants for purification, once the damage is done, it is much harder to turn it around. It is going to be hard, as it is," he said.

Mr. Nixon said he will soon nominate "highly qualified" people to the new three-member council created by the law.

In his statement, he opposed a bill pending in Congress to create another new environmental quality unit in the White House. It would be a mistake to "overorganize" or "overstaff," he said.

Mr. Nixon called for bipartisan support for the effort to preserve the environment, and said it would require action from state and city governments and "massive volunteer activities" as well as federal government efforts.

In a jovial talkative mood, the chief executive bantered with reporters and gave the journalists the souvenir bill-signing pens usually handed to dignitaries on such occasions.

Mr. Nixon had a full day of television football watching planned, and settled down before a set in his office a few minutes after the reporters were ushered out. The President said in advance that he expected all the games to be rather close. "I doubt if anybody would get wiped out today, all the teams will be up for the games today."

After the 21-17 victory of Texas over Notre Dame in the Cotton Bowl, he telephoned the winning coach, Darrell Royal, with his congratulations.

In another congratulatory call, he telephoned FBI director J. Edgar Hoover on Mr. Hoover's 75th birthday. Mr. Nixon said it had been his habit to congratulate Mr. Hoover on New Year's Day since 1951.

The President said he did not mention the matter of Mr. Hoover's tenure in active government service in the call today. He said he has "no indication" that Mr. Hoover plans to retire soon.

Mrs. Lindsay Regrets Her Husband
Seconded Nomination of Agnew

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—The wife of Mayor John V. Lindsay says that in 1968 she wasn't happy about her husband's seconding the nomination of Spiro T. Agnew for Vice-President and that in retrospect it looks even worse.

Mrs. Lindsay sharply criticized the Vice-President yesterday for his remarks last fall about those who participated in antiwar demonstrations. She called his stand "a very one-sided, narrow view."

Mrs. Lindsay's stand against the war, she added, has brought him letters of support from all over the country, "including the South." Mrs. Lindsay actively supported the Vietnam War.

In an interview on NBC's "Today" show, Mrs. Lindsay said that "to be perfectly honest with you," she wasn't happy about the Lindsay seconding speech at the 1968 Republican Convention in Miami Beach but she understood the desire to have a liberal Eastern mayor unify the party by seconding Mr. Agnew's nomination.

An alternative she said might have been Mr. Lindsay competing himself for the nomination, and "he really and truly did not want to."

In hindsight, she added, "I don't know that I think that it was, perhaps, the most happy occasion, but then again, you know, people do odd things. There is the old saying, 'politics makes strange bedfellows' . . . they sure make a lot of strange ones, in my book."



CANYON CLIMBER—As the Toronto traffic crawls along 473 feet below him, a window cleaner grabs for the roof ledge of the Simpson Tower and for safety life and another man were hauled up to the top when their window cleaning eradic jammed under a roof overhang.

Humphrey Admits to Changes
In His Outlook Since Election

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Eight hours before the old year ended, Hubert H. Humphrey said down before two reporters and a tape recorder.

"I was running dry, I'm sure I was," he said of the old Humphrey, the spent man who lost his quest for the presidency. "I knew I needed new ideas."

"That's why I'm not sure what I want to do in 1970, whether I want to run for the Senate in Minnesota. I no longer feel the compulsion to defend or advocate. I'm enjoying life more, and I'm learning a great deal."

"As the kids say," an interviewer interjected, "you've become disestablishment."

Seen as a Teacher

"Yes," Mr. Humphrey replied. "That's right. At first when my students at Minnesota saw me, they thought of me strictly in terms of government policy. Now they see me as a teacher."

The conversation took place in the Washington office of Encyclopaedia Britannica's educational corporation, a firm owned by his old friend William Benton of Connecticut.

The interlude of personal musing went on:

"Maybe one of the best things that could have happened to me was to get out of public life for awhile. When you're deeply involved in public life, you have some blinders on."

"I'm not wearing them now. I'm not so defensive. I feel more like a pioneer. I'm much more willing to talk about things in an open-minded way."

At the outset of the interview the former Vice-President, reading from a typed memorandum, recited the great issues facing the nation in the 1970s—overpopulation, pollution, violence, drugs, medical care, inflation and arms control.

Youth Endorsed

He warmly endorsed the "younger generation" despite the heckling he took from it during the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1968. "They're a constructive sign," he said. "I live with them five days a week and I don't speak to many groups that aren't young."

The old Humphrey rhetoric warmed to medium temperature when he spoke of the Nixon administration.

"President Nixon and his administration are competent in defusing opposition. He's gotten us to lower our voices. But what's wrong with America is not its noise. It's what is going on inside it."

"They know how to fight for the ABM and for Judge (Clarence) Breyer, but they don't know how to fight for the cities. In the cities, they're fighting the fire with a pop gun and fueling it with gasoline," Mr. Humphrey observed with growing gusto.

"They're very good at passing out microchips, methylenes and bandages."

If the tenor of Mr. Humphrey's year-end discourse is any guide, the main theme in Democratic oratory during the 1970 congressional elections will be inflation and interest rates. "To raise the prime interest rate to eight and a half percent is to do violence to the consumer," he protested.

But Vietnam, the corrosive issue on which President Lyndon B. Johnson and some would argue—Mr. Humphrey fell in 1968, does not loom large on the agenda.

"I basically support President Nixon's policy," Mr. Humphrey said of Vietnam. "I believe that we

Lindsay Sworn In

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—John V. Lindsay was sworn in yesterday to his second four-year term as mayor of New York City.

Floods Hit
Appalachia;
Nine DrownedLos Angeles Freeway
Blocked by Mudslide

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Thousands of Americans spent New Year's Day in temporary shelters as floods struck the Appalachians. In California, crews were trying to reopen the Golden State Freeway—blocked by a mudslide—for Rose Bowl traffic.

At least nine persons drowned in the central and southern Appalachians as streams were swelled by melting snow and storms. Kentucky had four deaths, Tennessee three and West Virginia two.

National Guardsmen were summoned to active duty or placed on alert to aid victims. Officials in Eastern Ky., where more than 300 persons fled rising waters, called the flooding "every bit as bad as 1963," when the area sustained millions of dollars in property damage.

A blizzard swept the Black Hills of South Dakota, marooning holiday travelers, shelling all but emergency trains and cutting visibility to less than 100 feet. Forty inches of snow fell in the town of Lead.

In Los Angeles, tons of mud, rocks and trees were dumped on the Golden State Freeway near its intersection with the Pasadena Freeway. A pumping station was covered by 40 feet of mud and all eight lanes of the roadway were closed.

Intermittent light snow was reported in 24 Northern states. A heavy-snow warning was in effect for southeast Montana and travel warnings were posted for central and western Nebraska.

Temperatures were below normal over nearly all the nation.

25 Die in Ceylon Floods

COLOMBO, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Torrential floods in several parts of Ceylon have left at least 25 persons dead, 100 million homeless and several thousand victims marooned on high ground, according to official figures announced today.

High winds and monsoon rain which caused the disaster showed no signs of easing as the new year began. Weather forecasters predicted more rain in badly hit areas. The floods have disrupted train, bus and telecommunication services and destroyed food crops.

British Envoy's Acid Verdicts
On U.S. Figures in 1939 Bared

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Acid assessments of American personalities by the British Ambassador to Washington just before the outbreak of war in 1939 were disclosed yesterday in hitherto secret Foreign Office documents.

In a detailed report the ambassador, the late Sir Ronald Lindsay, surveyed the Americans, many of whom are still alive, and weighed their social graces, political skills, intellectual capacities, backgrounds and even their wives. Stripped of diplomatic niceties, the report combined a cold recitation of biographical facts with touches of wit, sobriety and cruelty.

Few of the Americans included, from President Franklin D. Roosevelt down, escaped some unfavorable characterization in what was called a "revised record of leading personalities in the United States." Dated Aug. 4, 1939, it dealt not only with the President and members of the pre-war cabinet but also with newspaper publishers, Supreme Court justices, New York City politicians, businessmen and others.

President Roosevelt was described as a "heffing character" who seemed to "have the strength of an ox" and "irresistible personal charm."

Yet, Sir Ronald said, his judgment of men is "open to question and most of his intimate advisers appear to be men of second-rate ability."

This disadvantage is accentuated by two other qualities in his character," he continued. "In the first place, he appears to be extremely obstinate and to dislike opposition, which makes him prefer men who will 'go along' with him and in the second place his intellectual powers are really only moderate and his knowledge of certain subjects, particularly finance and economics, is superficial."

Vice-President John Nance Garner, who "had little or no education and began life as a cowpuncher," was described as a man who rarely opened his mouth and "deliberately flouts social and sartorial conventions."

"Henry Morgenthau, who was summed up in these terms: 'Although he is extremely friendly to us in every way, and of course especially hostile to Germany, he is by nature so unsure of himself as to become rather suspicious and rather too mercurial in temperament to keep his head in difficulties.'"

Judgment on Berle

Adolph A. Berle, who was the assistant secretary of state, earned praise for being "100 percent intellectual," but this was immediately qualified by the remark that he "is a specialist in too many subjects to be quite convincing in any of them."

Mr. Berle, the report said, "was born in 1895 and had an academic career at Harvard of such distinction that he has never quite recovered from it."

The report, sent to Viscount Halifax, then Britain's Foreign Secretary, is the kind of assessment still being made by the embassies of most major powers.

Mr. Ronald, who left for a new

Prosit

BONN, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—West German beer makers are celebrating to figures published here. This represents 76.7 pints per head, and is a record for West Germany.

Gallup Poll

Mrs. Eisenhower Heads List
Of Women Admired by U.S.

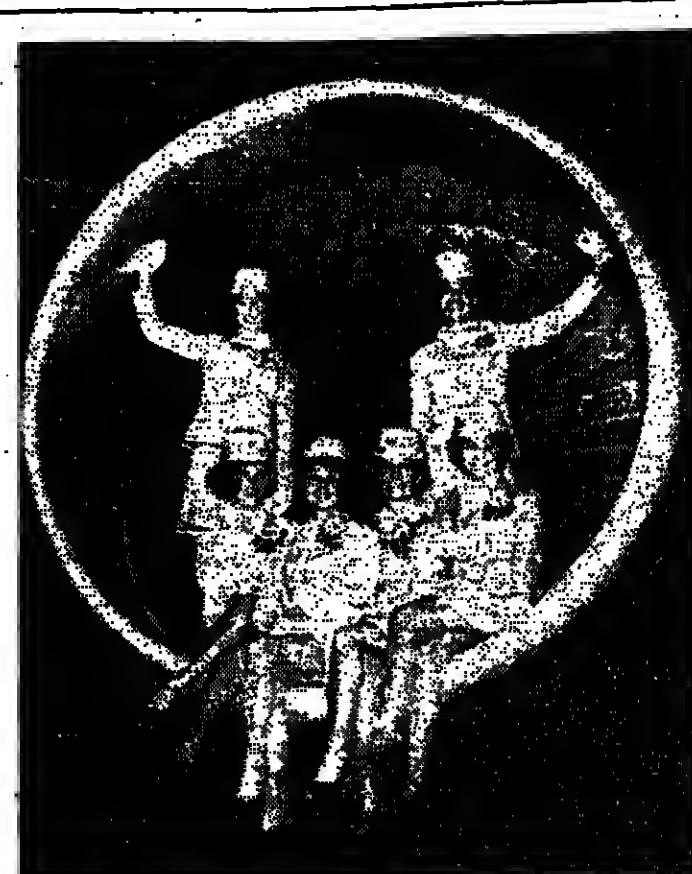
By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 1—Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, wife of the late President, heads the 1969 list of women Americans admired most.

She is followed closely in the voting by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, Prime Minister Golda Meir of Israel and Mrs. Aristotle Onassis.

Mrs. Eisenhower's selection represents the first time she has won first place. During the period when her husband was in office, 1953-61, Mrs. Eisenhower always appeared near the top of the list, but Eleanor Roosevelt carried away top honors.

In fifth place on this year's list is Mrs. Aristotle Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy. Mrs. Onassis was in seventh place last year, after



LIGHT CONFIGURATION—Six Pan American Airways stewardesses grace the giant cowl of a jumbo jet engine to show that they're really in the big time now. Pan Am has recently taken delivery of the Boeing-747, which can carry 362 passengers and 14 stewardesses.

Politics, Management Attract
1st Generation of Astronauts

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—for personal gain, they point to the Presidents who write best-selling memoirs and the generals who retire to high-paying industry jobs.

Politics for Borman

Air Force Col. Frank Borman, who commanded Apollo-8 on man's first circumnavigation of the moon, is reported to be interested in running for a House of Representatives seat from Arizona, probably in 1972. His friends in Houston note that Col. Borman rarely misses a chance to speak at a Rotary Club in Arizona, where he lived as a boy.

Starting this month, Col. Borman, a Republican with outspoken conservative views, reportedly will move into an office in Washington next door to the White House, serving as one of the President's key personal advisers.

One member of Col. Borman's Apollo-8 crew, William A. Anders, has already gone to Washington, as executive secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, a White House advisory body on space and aviation matters. "I didn't want to wait until Apollo-11 to get a chance for a moon landing," Mr. Anders said recently.

Testing With Agnew

Col. Thomas P. Stafford, the Apollo-10 commander, has been approached by representatives of both the Republican and Democratic parties in Oklahoma, his home state, about the possibility of a political future. Currently accompanying Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew on his Asian trip, Col. Stafford says he is "basically middle-of-the-road, a little conservative."

Col. Stafford has been assigned managerial position as head of the astronaut office at Houston. He said that, like many of the more prominent astronauts, he often gets lucrative job offers from industry and just recently turned down two offers "with salaries high in the five figures and a piece of the action."

Another astronaut who has moved into a NASA management job is Col. James A. McDivitt, the Apollo-9 commander, who holds the exacting job of Apollo spacecraft manager.

As for Neil A. Armstrong, the Apollo-11 commander who made man's first footprints on the moon, his plans for the future are said to be ill-defined. It is doubted that he will ever fly again in space.

Aldrin to Advise

Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., who accompanied Mr. Armstrong on his moon walk, is expected to become an adviser on long-range mission planning. And Michael Collins, the third member of the crew, left the corps earlier this month to become assistant secretary of state for public affairs.

An exception to the exodus trend is Navy Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr., the first astronaut to make a suborbital test flight, in May, 1961. Capt. Shepard, 48, has come out of medically enforced retirement to command the Apollo-14 crew in a moon-landing flight scheduled for next summer.

The only other member of the original seven on active duty is Air Force Col. L. Gordon Cooper, but he is not expected to get a mission assignment for several years.

Of the Apollo commanders thus far, only Navy Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., the command pilot of Apollo-12, says in no uncertain terms that he will fly in space again.

"I'm still a professional aviator," Capt. Conrad, 38, said after his mission. "I'm headed for the front of the line for another flight."

Navy Tradition Breached

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—In the Navy tradition the names of states were reserved for battleships. No longer. The Navy has disclosed that a new 10,000-ton nuclear-powered guided missile frigate will be named the U.S.S. California. There are no battleships in active service now, although four are in mothballs.

Chromosome
May Be Sex
Offense KeyRate of Abnormality
High Among Inmates

By Walter Sullivan

BOSTON, Jan. 1 (NYT)—A study of inmates in an institution for "dangerous" sexual offenders has indicated that any abnormality of the sex chromosomes may predispose a person for such offenses.

The finding led the researcher, Dr. Lawrence Rasmussen of Stanford University Medical School in California, to propose that the current emphasis on double male chromosomes—the so-called "Y-Y" aggressive criminality syndrome—was misplaced.

Dr. Rasmussen spoke at a symposium Tuesday on causes of aggression. In a study of sex-determining chromosomes from the blood and skin cells of 88 men at the Bridge-water Treatment Center for Sexual Offenders in Massachusetts, Dr. Rasmussen found the abnormality rate 35 times higher than in the general population.

Blueprint of the Body

The chromosomes are bundles of genetic material that appear during cell division. Together, they contain a blueprint of the entire body. Normally, a human cell has 23 pairs of chromosomes—one set derived from each parent.

In the female, the sex-determining pair are both of one type—the X chromosome. The male carries one X and one larger version, termed the Y chromosome.

However, Dr. Rasmussen pointed out, an individual may have in some cells as many as five X chromosomes or as many as three Y chromosomes. Or he may have one X and no Y at all.

In recent years, attention has focused on evidence that men with two Y chromosomes, instead of one, are more apt to behave in an anti-social manner.

Some Claim Insanity

This has figured in several court cases where defendants claimed insanity because of this condition. However, Dr. Rasmussen said that none of the sex chromosome abnormalities could be used for specific diagnosis.

In some individuals, he said, it appears that only the blood cells are abnormal—not those of the brain or sex glands. This could be because the blood-forming cells were damaged in some way, but not other cells. Such a person would not behave abnormally, Dr. Rasmussen said.

In other individuals the damage was congenital or occurred to infantile cells that later differentiated to form brain and blood cells. Such a person might be abnormal in behavior.

Dr. Rasmussen found that a number of the 88 men studied had handprints with some feminine features, indicating that chromosomal aberration had affected more than their blood. In others this was not the case. Hence Dr. Rasmussen suggested that handprints could be used to identify those requiring special attention.

Bribed Inspectors
Charged in Suit
By F-111 Builder

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1 (AP)—General Dynamics Corp. has filed a \$3-million lawsuit against a St. Louis businessman whom it accuses of "fraudulently corrupting" two aircraft parts inspectors to conceal defective parts made under subcontract for the swing-wing F-111 fighter plane.

Named in the suit, filed in U.S. District Court, are Harry C. Bass Jr. and the St. Louis Manufacturing Co., of which he is president.

The parts are components of the wing box, which contains pivots for the movable wings of the Air Force fighter.

The F-111 program has been plagued with technical difficulties and unanticipated costs for about two years. Some of the troubles had been linked to the wing box, but a legal spokesman for General Dynamics said the planned replacement of the wing box with one of greater durability had no connection with the parts manufactured by Selb.

The petition of the Texas aircraft builder, filed Nov. 14, alleges that its inspectors were given gratuities totaling \$3,000 by Mr. Bass and other employees of Selb between March and August of 1968 to influence inspectors into accepting defectively welded parts.

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein
DIAMOND CLUB
62 Feliksmat,
Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal
100% GENUINE DIAMONDS, GUARANTEED
ESTABLISHED 1958

Hail and Farewell

It is hard to believe that popular prophets at the close of 1969 were hailing this now faded decade as the "Golden Sixties." The label no doubt was another of those triumphs of hope over experience without which the human race might find it hard to keep going, but it had a certain plausibility, too.

Looking back, one can see why the expectations of the country rose with the passing of the Fifties. Born in the frustrating Korean war, that decade saw America explode the first hydrogen bomb and Russia quickly equal the feat, to give the world its first sense of possibly imminent and total destruction. It saw Stalin's Byzantine death, hopefully followed by the beginnings of Soviet enlightenment, and then, cruelly, by the crushing of the Polish and Hungarian rebellions. It saw the face of hate in Little Rock. And, worst of all, it saw the blight of McCarthyism—for a time the willingness of a free people to acquiesce in the loss of their freedom.

In prospect the Sixties were bound to look good. If they have not turned out to be quite what the prophets expected, the decade has nevertheless been a great as well as an awful period. Over it all the Vietnam war has hung like a baneful smog, concealing the good, emphasizing the bad and somehow distorting both. No one can look back without a shudder at a decade that has seen 40,000 Americans killed in a cause that, valid or not in its origins, can now scarcely even be discerned. But the very war itself has unleashed a torrent of self-criticism which, if it can be controlled and channeled, may yet be the saving of us all.

The Sixties have been, for the United States, above all a decade of self-examination. Prodded, mostly by their youth, Americans have had to look hard and critically at their mores, their manners and their political institutions. It is almost incredible that, for all their awe and wonder at man's personal exploration of the moon, they regarded that feat almost as a stunning and welcome irrelevance, a glorious interruption in their forced preoccupation with the strident claims of the poor, the black, and the young. For all the marvel of it, a fairly common observation was that the billions of dollars might better have been spent on rebuilding the cities, eliminating poverty, and stopping the deterioration of the environment.

Never in history has man taken so honest a look at the damage he has done to the natural world around him. With due regard for the conservation efforts of the two presidential Roosevelts, it is fair to say that

not until the Sixties did America move appreciably toward the conviction that man's future on this planet is threatened as much by the gradual poisoning of its air, water and soil as it is by war. Before the mid-Sixties, ecology was a word for pedants or prophets.

The realization of what must be done before the world is safe from man's age-old bent for heedlessly destroying everything around him is staggering. Besides cleaning up its waters and purifying its air, the country will have to devise safe ways to dispose of a constantly renewing mountain of solid waste. Wildlife and wilderness, on which the ecology in part depends, will have to be restored. New towns and great public transit lines will have to be completed if we are to break up vast and intolerable suburban sprawls and make urban life once more endurable.

Equally hard for white Americans to bear is the enforced awareness that what they thought was adequate progress toward racial justice has been neither adequate nor tolerable—and that much more will be required of them if the country is not to move perhaps fatally toward what the Kerner Commission described as "two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."

It is these strains, environmental and racial, that will have to be eased in the Seventies, just as the cold war of the Fifties was, to some degree, eased in the decade just passed. As for the prospects of success, pessimists are to be found on every hand, and their dark views are all too easy to adopt. Besides contemplating the painful pressures of environment and race, the country goes into the new year struggling against inflation, fighting a wretched and unpopular war, and with a somewhat seedy morale. Vietnam, the murder of three national leaders, political ugliness, riots and arson—all these have scarred the national spirit.

Nevertheless, of all the "isms" in the world of human affairs, pessimism undiluted by hope is the least useful—and next to it is optimism untempered by caution. For forecasting purposes neither stance is in the least reliable. To George Orwell, looking back, the decade of the Thirties, born in the euphoric certainty of a quick return to "normalcy," was "a scenic railway ending in a torture-chamber." The Sixties, launched in effect with the high inaugural hopes of John F. Kennedy, have gone almost, but not quite, as sour. May the Seventies, entered solemnly and with trepidation, confound the prophets as thoroughly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Delusive Tax Cut

President Nixon has bowed to the political realities by signing the tax bill, but the millions who congratulate themselves on the prospect of tax saving in the 1970s are likely to find themselves paying a heavy price in the depreciated buying power of their dollars.

Inflation is already cutting six cents a year out of the value of the dollar, and the administration's own anti-inflation program has proved more effective in slowing down the economy than it has in arresting the rise in retail or wholesale prices. The new tax law, heightens the danger that the new year will see the worst of all national economic conditions, a combination of recession and continued steep inflation.

Given that prospect, the part of the tax bill that comes closest to equity—although Congress had no business making it a hostage in the tax measure—is the 15 percent

increase in Social Security, a figure matching the actual erosion in the dollar since the last increase two years ago, and to have added an automatic escalator of the kind recommended by the President as a cushion against future inflation. But the congressional prodigality on tax cuts, plus the ineffectiveness of the Nixon anti-inflation measures, make it certain that 15 percent will prove no bonanza for the elderly.

We applaud unreservedly the President's decision to sign the mine safety bill. It is true that the compensation program it establishes for victims of "black lung" disease ought to be a charge on the coal industry, but the use of federal funds as a transitional device is perfectly appropriate in a situation spawned by decades of social neglect. The rest of the law is a monumental achievement in industrial safety and health legislation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Frozen Decade

The 1960s were a frozen decade for Europe. Because of the determination of President de Gaulle there was no progress toward the unification of Europe and no enlargement of the Common Market. France even withdrew from NATO and fractured thereby the unity of European defense.

The 1970s are correspondingly a decade of opportunity for Europe. The new Social Democratic government in Germany has a position of great strength and is both moderate and constructive. The new government in France still rests on the old Gaullist majority in the Assembly but is probably the best administration of the center and right-wing France has had for many years.

It is therefore apparent that the prospects for the political unification of Europe, either with or without Britain as a partner, are more favorable for the 1970s than at any previous time.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition Seventy-Five Years Ago Jan. 2, 1895

PARIS—From the commencement of the hostilities against China, Japan has never ceased to astonish the old civilized world and certainly there are still surprises to come. Everyone believed, and the experts were unanimous on this point, that the campaign would necessarily be of limited duration and would be stopped by the winter. Well, the winter has come and the Japanese armies still continue to advance, with all of their needed supplies right behind them. The armies of Europe might well take a lesson from the Japanese armies.

Prosperity and Security

The year ahead should provide some indication as to whether free Europe is willing to pay as much attention to its security as to increasing its prosperity. It was an ominous sign when, at the December meeting of NATO, the European members of the pact (in contrast to the American delegation) wished the final communiqué to make no further mention of the rape of Czechoslovakia. And it gives pause for thought that West and North European politicians are hoping to compensate by Soviet "good-will" rather than by their own efforts, for the U.S. troop reductions scheduled to begin in Europe after 1971. Letting one's prosperity be primarily defended by others from a distance can hardly be the essence of a balance of power designed to keep the peace.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Fifty Years Ago Jan. 2, 1920

PARIS—The continued heavy rains of yesterday sensibly swelled the waters of the Seine and intensified apprehensions of a major flood in Paris. In the morning the river had attained a height of 5.38 meters at the Austerlitz Bridge. By 2 p.m. it had increased to 5.51 meters, and the authorities warned the public to expect the waters to reach 6.30 in the course of tomorrow. The rise or fall of the river during the next week depends largely, naturally, on the weather conditions, and the forecasts are not too optimistic.



'Man, We're Really Living High.'

Nixon's First Year

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—This is bound to be a time of reflection for President Nixon. He has almost completed his first year in the White House. He will be 57 years old on Jan. 9, and he undoubtedly has more support at home and abroad now than he had when he took the oath of office. This is something to think about.

At this same point, a year after the 1964 election, President Johnson now tells us that he was counting the days until he could retire to private life, but whether he believes him or not, it is a fairly good guess that Nixon, though he will be just past 60 at the end of his first term, is not likely to be spending much time at San Clemente these next few days thinking about his farewell speech.

His situation, and temperament are quite different from Johnson's. He has a better chance of winding up the war by the end of his first term than Johnson had. His political outlook is much better, for the Democratic party organization is now chaotic and leaderless. He is in good health, and not subject to the fits of euphoria and depression which confused Johnson, and the account of time may very well be on his side.

Presidents have a way of thinking about their place in history shortly after they get into the White House and Nixon is no exception to this rule. For the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated in 1976, in the last year of what would be his second term, if he runs and wins, and this event is bound to be an increasingly powerful and unifying influence in the hands of

whatever President is in the White House from 1973 to 1976.

The plans for the bicentennial are now centered on the White House. Long before the 1972 presidential election, a vast organization will be put in motion in every state, city and county to achieve specific goals by July of 1976. The theme is already clear: whatever our differences, social, economic or political, let's plan and work in these next few years to make some visible progress where we live toward the ideals of the American Revolution.

It may seem strange, with all the other problems before the President right now, but the news from the White House is that Nixon is already very interested in the bicentennial plans. He here politics and history come together. Maybe a new "spirit of '76" may overcome, or at least moderate, all his present problems.

Part Reformer

Anyway, at the end of his first year, the President must know that he has dealt more effectively with the politics of his problems than he has dealt with the problems themselves. He has dealt with the opponents of the war, but not with the war itself. He has dealt with the Democratic party, but not with the young intellectuals, the poor and the blacks.

This is the interesting thing about Nixon at the end of his first year in the White House. He is part reformer and part conservative. Half of him wants to change the status quo and half wants to defend it. He knows that an effective politician cannot go against the majority of the American people, who will be under 25 while he is still in the White House, and

against the young blacks and intellectuals, but he is still leading the counter-revolution against them.

Confronted by these problems, he is playing for time, appeasing his supporters and his opponents, of course, and in Vietnam and threatening more war, condemning the Russians and the Chinese, but negotiating with them and offering them concessions, arguing with the young, the press, but calling them up on the side, and appealing for compromise.

Still, after his first year in the White House, he must know when he reflects at San Clemente that more people admire his tactics than his policies, and that he is doing better in the polls than in the cities. His problems are with the war, the poor, the blacks, and the cities, and he is in trouble with all of them.

The Nixon paradox is that he not only knows this, and sincerely wants to help, but is trapped by his past. He thinks of himself as a reformer, but is regarded by his party as a symbol of the status quo. He would like to go along with the young moderate critics of the past, but has come to the end of his first year in the White House as a successful opponent of the youthful rebellion.

This will give him something to think about during his vacation and his 57th birthday party in San Clemente, and the chances are that he will take refuge in time in playing the political game for another term, and getting a chance to stay in office for another four years, when the war in Vietnam may be over and the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence may produce a new spirit of unity among the people.

Pluses and Minuses

Nixon's Silent People

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Early this spring, when he was finishing the 1968 edition of "The Making of the President," author Theodore H. White reflected on one of the many paradoxes that marked that election year. "Never," he said, "have its [America's] leading cultural media, its university thinkers, its influence makers been more destroyed by experiment and change, but in no election have the mute masses more completely separated themselves from such leadership and thinking."

"Mr. Nixon's problem," White said of the new President, "is to interpret what the silent people think, and govern the country against the grain of what its more important thinkers think."

If one accepts that premise, at least for the sake of argument, then it is clear that Mr. Nixon has achieved a considerable success in his first year in office.

He has shown, at least so far, that the country can be governed—that the authority of the state can be used to achieve some of the goals of this society, that America need not be tossed helplessly on the tide of events. After the frenzy and violence that scarred this nation from the early 1960s to the end of 1968, even a partial recovery of that vital sense of self-control and mastery of affairs is no small achievement.

The previous administration lost the confidence of the country because it appeared unable to check three destructive forces. The Vietnam war looked endless and endless more costly in lives and dollars. Civil unrest in the country seemed to grow steadily more commonplace and more violent; and inflation more constant and more severe. Taken together, the disruptive forces of the war, violence and inflation, all apparently uncontrolled, seriously undermined the self-confidence of this country and its people.

Because the members of the disturbed majority divided their votes in 1968 between Mr. Nixon and a right-wing demagogue, George Wallace, yielding the new President only minuscule margin of victory and leaving the national government divided, his prospects for demonstrating the capacity to govern in his first year did not appear to be bright.

Mr. Nixon has failed, so far, to control the forces of inflation which are seriously jeopardizing the growth and stability of the economy. If that failure continues into his second year in office, it seems certain to cost him and his party heavily in the midterm elections.

Cooling of Tempers

But on the other two fronts, he has made significant progress. Despite Mr. Lee and the ugly spectacles of the Chicago "conspiracy trial and the Black Panther shoot-outs, this year has seen a cooling of national and international tempers, a goal the President gave top priority in his inaugural address. It has seen some diminution in the frequency and violence of civil conflicts. And, most important, it has seen a reduction in the level of hostilities in Vietnam and the beginning of American disengagement from that most foolhardy of international adventures.

As a consequence, there is now a better prospect than there was

a year ago that the national energies can be harnessed to deal with the problems of arms control and international security, of the domestic environment and the achievement of equality in a bi-racial society.

Mr. Nixon will now be judged by how well he meets the demands for leadership in these areas that John Gardner and others have recently voiced.

If one had to identify a crucial moment for the President in his first year, it would be his handling of the October and November anti-war demonstrations. These were, in a fundamental sense, an effort by the intellectual elite of the country to obliterate the 1968 election results and take from the President his mandate to govern.

With few exceptions, the men and women who can claim to be the country's important thinkers lent their names, their counsel and their prestige to the mass demonstrations against his policies in Vietnam. It was a well-coordinated offensive, joining the intellectual power of the most important idea-brokers in America with the manpower and organizational skill of the campus activists.

Protesters Isolated

But their effort to "break the President" failed—and its failure has left the protesters more isolated in their opposition than ever before. It failed, in part, because this President and his Vice-President were willing to make more demagogic attacks on their critics than Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey allowed themselves to do when they were under a similar assault. It failed, also, because a Republican administration is probably inherently less susceptible to pressure from academic and intellectual circles than a Democratic regime.

But most importantly, it failed because of two classic errors by the intellectual leaders themselves. They refused to recognize that Mr. Nixon had already reversed the Vietnam policy of the previous administration and was moving toward the disengagement they sought.

Second, they proved less skillful than their antagonist, Mr. Nixon, in "interpreting what the silent people think," to return to Mr. White's useful phrase. The "more important thinkers" thought the country would demand immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. Mr. Nixon judged, and judged right, that a strong majority would support a gradual disengagement in return for some hope of a longer peace.

The intellectual community has come out of this battle with deep wounds, and self-doubts that are as serious as they are well-merited. Many of its members are rethinking their assumptions about the society and their role in it. Many are worried, not only about their influence on the society, but about the tolerance they need from that society in order to survive. Their worries are well-justified.

What is not so clear is what the victor makes of his victory. In my view, it would be very serious if Mr. Nixon were not equally concerned about the long-term consequences of his effort to "govern the country against the grain of what its more important thinkers think." His success so far has its built-in perils.

Letters

Greek Label

Allan Wenger's reckless use of the word "fascism" to describe Greece (Jan. 21, 1967), demonstrates the kind of circular thinking used by "liberal-intellectual" activists throughout the world. Key features of fascism are completely absent from Greece, like state control over industry and commerce, but Mr. Wenger wants to make a point and apparently thinks he proves it by reaching for a handy, though misleading, epithet.

In disputing that anti-Communists would ever "consider buddy-buddy" with the Russians, he apparently is too young to remember the Soviet-German non-aggression pact of August 24, 1939, which left the world's leftists at a stupor, not to mention numerous other examples since then.

As for elections, the majority in a democracy can be tragically misled, as when the U.S. voted for Johnson in 1964 so as to "bring

the boys home" from Vietnam. Sometimes, in other words, elections don't work, if you want to avoid having a "tying nation," as the song from "Hair" aptly puts it.

Greece will have elections when outsiders like Mr. Wenger and the Council of Europe stop trying to help Greeks run their own house, which they are very capable of doing by themselves.

N. C. CUMMINS.

Athens.

Hungry Majority

Great Gezebo! Arthur Sutherland's idea for a new feast day to be called "Agnew's Day" is a meritorious one. Just think, we could banquet on "pickled pigs' feet," "stewed chicken," and "all at once with a bottle of good red wine."

And may I propose as a date for this feast, April 1?

GEORGE DAACON.

Rome.

Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairmen: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonald
Editor: Murray M. Weiss
General Manager: Andre Ring
George W. Bush, Managing Editor; Ray Wagner, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de la Paix, Paris-8e. Tel.: 335-26-60. Telex: 34.980. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer.

Subscription	2 mos	6 mos	12 mos	Luxembourg	1 yr	2 yrs	3 yrs
Algeria (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Andorra (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Argentina (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Australia (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Belgium (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Canada (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Chile (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Colombia (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Costa Rica (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Cuba (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Denmark (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Ecuador (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
El Salvador (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
France (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Germany (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Ghana (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Greece (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Haiti (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Honduras (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Hungary (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Iceland (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Ireland (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Israel (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Italy (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Japan (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Kenya (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Laos (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Lebanon (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Liberia (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Lithuania (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Luxembourg (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Macao (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Madagascar (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Malawi (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Malaysia (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Mali (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Mexico (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Moldavia (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Morocco (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Netherlands (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Nicaragua (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Norway (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Poland (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Portugal (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Romania (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
South Africa (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Spain (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Sweden (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Switzerland (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Taiwan (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Turkey (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
U.S.A. (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00
Yugoslavia (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	100.00	190.00	265.00	340.00

Capital of Luxembourg Gets First Woman Burgomaster

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 1 (AP).—Colette Flesch, 32, a graduate of a college, has just become the first woman burgomaster of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Mayor Flesch is energetic, youthful and an internationalist. As a member of Luxembourg's leading team she took part in the Olympic Games in Rome, Tokyo and Mexico City. After the war, she went to the United States and took a bachelor's degree at Wellesley College, and a master's degree at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

In 1963 she applied for an appointment as a Luxembourg diplomat but Luxembourg's foreign minister preferred the woman burgomaster to the Luxembourgish capital.

She was elected to the Luxembourg City Council and was picked mayor for 1970.

The new mayor wears her hair short, her clothes are simple, her shoes are flat. In addition to her job she plays golf and tennis and rides.

Miss Flesch says she likes "the American straightforward approach" and dates her decision to enter politics to her U. S. student days.

"A commitment to politics appears to me as the only constructive way to criticize and improve the present world," she says. "I took an option to enter politics in the '60s, in the first years of the Kennedy administration."

"I was then a student in political sciences and sociology at Harvard. Kennedy helped make politics a job acceptable to youth."

Theodor Reik Dies at 81, Author and Protege of Freud

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Theodor Reik, 81, one of the pupils of Sigmund Freud and the author of many books on psychoanalysis, died yesterday.

In 1910, an impoverished 22-year-old student at the University of Vienna, he met Freud, a 54-year-old professor of neurology, who had just published his book, "The Interpretation of Dreams." They became an immediate and devoted friendship, which lasted until Reik's death in 1939.

Reik became a pupil, protégé, and defender of Freud. In his own right, he became one of the titans of psychoanalysis, a master of theory and technique, a developer of the field, a contributor to its fundamental concepts, a considered especially significant contribution in analysis; the role of the analyst in human relations, and the relation of love to sex.

Reik was the third husband of Dr. Reik's wife, who was an essential interaction in psychoanalysis between the unconscious of the patient and his or her analyst. The third—can sense the unspoken and unconscious thoughts of his patient turn them to therapeutic use.

"Masochism in Modern Man," Dr. Reik said was his masterpiece. He proposed that the masochist is basically a pleasure-seeker. He argued, however, that the masochist's revelation of universal need; the masochist "degrades and humiliates and often ingratiate self (for) only one aim: to be loved."

Reik is not only willing but eager to sacrifice everything else, to take a punishment of any kind, if he can only gain this love, Reik wrote.

Reik was a devoted follower of Freud. He believed in the importance of the unconscious and the role of the analyst. He was a devoted follower of Freud. He believed in the importance of the unconscious and the role of the analyst.

Reik was a devoted follower of Freud. He believed in the importance of the unconscious and the role of the analyst. He was a devoted follower of Freud. He believed in the importance of the unconscious and the role of the analyst.

Absenteeism Cuts British Port Activity

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—The after-effects of New Year festivities today combined with Britain's flu outbreak to cut work in ports, post offices and the motor car industry.

Officially or unofficially, thousands of workers took a day off, causing trains to run late and ships to stand idle. Coal fields had an approved holiday except in South Wales, where about one-third of 30,000 miners were absent anyway.

Some managements blamed the holiday spirit. But a spokesman for the big Plessey Telecommunications Group, assessing the 30 percent absenteeism at one plant, took a cautious line.

"I can imagine a type of person who might wake up with a New Year hangover and call it flu. But so far as we know, it is in fact influenza, that is causing the absenteeism," he said.

Port Stewards Drove At Manchester, only 100 of the 1,500-man port labor force in the big northwest industrial center reported for work. At Hull in northeast England, a maritime hub with Scandinavia and Northern Europe, activity came to a standstill with 3,000 longshoremen absent. In Liverpool, only 254 longshoremen turned out.

Some car firms in the west Midlands, hard hit by absenteeism last year, decided to close today.

Strong criticism of dock workers for staying away came from James Leggett, representing Liverpool port employers. He said the dockers' strike was a "disgrace."

For 20 years, he said, dock workers in the area had refused to work on Jan. 1. But it was going too far when 7,000 of them refused to work on New Year's Eve as well, he said.

"It is time the Liverpool dock workers realized what damage they are doing," Mr. Leggett said.

Trains, bus and commuter services were slowed by the wave of influenza cases. More than 20 suburban trains were canceled in the London area. Second-class mail service was slowed and ambulance services reduced.

Hospitals in London and southeast England reported a slight increase in the numbers of flu cases admitted. In Birmingham, nurses off duty through sickness numbered 450, more than 25 percent of the nurses in the city.

Meanwhile, the Department of Health reported that nearly 700 persons died of flu or its consequences during the week which ended on Dec. 27.

A department spokesman said that 21 persons died in the comparable week of 1968, although deaths reached 993 in the peak week of the 1967-68 flu outbreak.

The spokesman said that the epidemic night had reached its height in the south, Midlands and north of England at the end of last week.

Schooling Japan in Cooking

By Naomi Barry

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 1.—You can never count on where culture is going to make a stand.

Classical French cuisine of the 18th and 19th centuries may be dying out in the home country, but it is being kept alive in Japan. The protective guardian is an engaging 38-year-old Japanese, Shizuo Tsuji, who works according to the exacting rules of Carême and Escoffier.

He is the proprietor of the booming Ecole Technique Hotelière Tsuji in Osaka. The tuition fees alone bring about \$70,000 a year. And he is his own cook. Tsuji draws his inspiration from a multilingual gastronomic library that must be one of the greatest in the world.

"I read the old books, but I can't imagine how these dishes looked and tasted. So, twice a week, I make dinners and invite my friends. I always cook for a minimum of 15 people."

One of the most appreciative regular guests is the French ambassador, who sees to it that Tsuji is well supplied with the best French wines.

A Typical Meal

The other night the ambassador and company were served a dinner beginning with a consommé chasseur in which were tiny profiteroles, the size of a thumbnail, filled with foie gras. A now almost forgotten tradition called for a *purée de gibiers*, but Tsuji apologized, the French thrushes simply weren't available.

The second course was a fillet of sole, *sauce couronne*. The sauce of sea urchins, lightened with a little hollandaise, was straight out of Carême. This was followed by *tournedos sauce Périgueux* and *pommes Anna*. The salad was seasoned with a dressing of oil and Tsuji's own vinegar which he makes from St. Emilion. Pineapple sherbet and coffee provided the wind-up.

Tsuji was planning to repeat this menu for a gathering of important Osaka matrons, all over 60, who were coming to the party in ceremonial kimono and obi. The ladies were going to be treated to an extra dish, *coquilles Saint-Jacques* with lobster meat, a specialty of a long-disappeared Paris restaurant, L'Anse Rouge.

Lessons in French

Tsuji's students get a thorough grounding in Japanese, Chinese and French cuisines. All the French classes are conducted in French, in a kind of culinary Berlitz system.

Lessons from the past are part of the training. Pupils must copy ancient paintings by making mosaics, using thousands of colored sesame seeds.

"A chef must learn patience," Tsuji explained.

His students study French sauces as defined by Escoffier and Urbain Dubois, another 19th-century master. The textbook for day-to-day cooking is "Le Cuisine de Mme. Saint-Ange" who was France's Fanny Farmer. Graduates generally leave school with a choice of three good job offers.

Tsuji's courses may be classical, but the teaching techniques are an expression of Japan's electronics industry. In the demonstration room for 150 pupils, there are eight overhead television screens so that each student gets a close-up view of the professor at work.

Meanwhile, in his office, Tsuji can watch proceedings on a monitor. All lectures are taped so they may be played back to anyone who wants to do a little individual boning-up.

Tsuji himself cooks and works to recordings of Bach and Mozart, races around in a Jaguar, has a test kitchen and reception dining-room that cost



At a course in Japanese cooking at the Tsuji School, a professor demonstrates traditional way of cutting up live carp, according to a ritual developed 500 years ago. The directions are among the texts kept in Japan's Shinto shrines.

Schooling Japan in Cooking

By Naomi Barry

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 1.—You can never count on where culture is going to make a stand.

Classical French cuisine of the 18th and 19th centuries may be dying out in the home country, but it is being kept alive in Japan. The protective guardian is an engaging 38-year-old Japanese, Shizuo Tsuji, who works according to the exacting rules of Carême and Escoffier.

He is the proprietor of the booming Ecole Technique Hotelière Tsuji in Osaka. The tuition fees alone bring about \$70,000 a year. And he is his own cook. Tsuji draws his inspiration from a multilingual gastronomic library that must be one of the greatest in the world.

"I read the old books, but I can't imagine how these dishes looked and tasted. So, twice a week, I make dinners and invite my friends. I always cook for a minimum of 15 people."

One of the most appreciative regular guests is the French ambassador, who sees to it that Tsuji is well supplied with the best French wines.

A Typical Meal

The other night the ambassador and company were served a dinner beginning with a consommé chasseur in which were tiny profiteroles, the size of a thumbnail, filled with foie gras. A now almost forgotten tradition called for a *purée de gibiers*, but Tsuji apologized, the French thrushes simply weren't available.

The second course was a fillet of sole, *sauce couronne*. The sauce of sea urchins, lightened with a little hollandaise, was straight out of Carême. This was followed by *tournedos sauce Périgueux* and *pommes Anna*. The salad was seasoned with a dressing of oil and Tsuji's own vinegar which he makes from St. Emilion. Pineapple sherbet and coffee provided the wind-up.

Tsuji was planning to repeat this menu for a gathering of important Osaka matrons, all over 60, who were coming to the party in ceremonial kimono and obi. The ladies were going to be treated to an extra dish, *coquilles Saint-Jacques* with lobster meat, a specialty of a long-disappeared Paris restaurant, L'Anse Rouge.

Lessons in French

Tsuji's students get a thorough grounding in Japanese, Chinese and French cuisines. All the French classes are conducted in French, in a kind of culinary Berlitz system.

Lessons from the past are part of the training. Pupils must copy ancient paintings by making mosaics, using thousands of colored sesame seeds.

"A chef must learn patience," Tsuji explained.

His students study French sauces as defined by Escoffier and Urbain Dubois, another 19th-century master. The textbook for day-to-day cooking is "Le Cuisine de Mme. Saint-Ange" who was France's Fanny Farmer. Graduates generally leave school with a choice of three good job offers.

Tsuji's courses may be classical, but the teaching techniques are an expression of Japan's electronics industry. In the demonstration room for 150 pupils, there are eight overhead television screens so that each student gets a close-up view of the professor at work.

Meanwhile, in his office, Tsuji can watch proceedings on a monitor. All lectures are taped so they may be played back to anyone who wants to do a little individual boning-up.

Tsuji himself cooks and works to recordings of Bach and Mozart, races around in a Jaguar, has a test kitchen and reception dining-room that cost

Las Vegas-on-the-Rhine—A \$34 Million Gamble

By Editha Fuchs

KAUB, West Germany, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—A "Las Vegas on the Rhine" is being planned by a group of private businessmen on the vine-clad hills above this sleepy little township.

The new pleasure resort, with two casinos and 70 restaurants, nightclubs and hotels, will cost 125 million marks (\$54.2 million).

Since the planners are looking particularly towards the American tourist market, the architecture will be early American plantation style with shady front porches and rows of slender white columns.

Contracts with United States travel agencies are already being negotiated, and it is hoped that one million Americans will spend millions of dollars a year in a Rhineland gambling firm.

Even a Church

The town will have shops, boutiques, bowling alleys, a go-kart circuit, a riding school, sauna baths and hiking paths through nearby groves. Even a church is included.

Gamblers who want to ease their nerves may take tea on board a replica of a Mississippi riverboat floating in an artificial lake.

Direct from a specially constructed airstrip, visitors can ride by chairlift to the gambling town's center. Motorists will be able to stroll along covered and heated corridors linking car parks to the town.

Construction is to start as soon as the Interior Ministry of Rhineland Palatinate state has granted a gambling permit, for without the casino the businessmen say they can not vouch for the financial soundness of the venture.

The Rhineland Las Vegas

An active January schedule in French opera houses is headed by the world premiere in Marseilles of "Marianne Fendin," a "romance populaire" by Louis Saguer based on a play by Federico Garcia Lorca. The staging is by Louis Dureux, Bernard Dayé is the designer and Reynald Giovannetti is the conductor (Jan. 16, 18, 24). Serge Baudo is the conductor, Louis Erlo the stage director and Jacques Rapp the designer for a new production of Berg's "Wozzeck" in Lyons. The work is being done in French with Dany Barraud as Marie and Dan Richardson as Wozzeck (Jan. 13 through 25, every other day). At Bordeaux, the Grand Théâtre is giving the first performances of new versions of two works by Henri Barraud, "Nunance" and "Lavinia," on Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1.

The Comédie Française leaves in February for a 50-day tour of Canada and the United States under the direction of Jacques Charon. The company will play Molière in Washington, New York, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto.

Paul Kletzki, who succeeded Ernest Ansermet as musical director of the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande two years ago, is stepping down from the post for reasons of health.

—DAVID STEVENS.

Turkey Silent About Aphrodite Cnidus Temple

ANKARA, Jan. 1 (AP).—Turkish government officials have declined to give any further information on the discovery of the temple of Aphrodite at Cnidus, saying publication of rights are reserved in the excavation agreement.

Burban Texan, chief of the Turkish excavations department, said Monday that American archaeologist Iris Love and her team had been digging since 1961 for remains of a Greco-Roman city at Cnidus, a small town situated on Turkey's southwestern coast opposite the Greek island of Rhodes.

Dr. Love announced to the 70th annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute in San Francisco Saturday that her 25-member expedition had discovered the temple of Aphrodite at Cnidus earlier this year and that she had hopes of finding the nude statue of Aphrodite by Praxiteles during further digging in Cnidus this coming summer.

Burban Texan said Dr. Love planned to be back for further digging but permission for excavation had to be renewed every year.

'Goodbye, Columbus'—Amusing Lampoon

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Philip Roth's "Portnoy's Complaint" said by its publishers to be "the funniest book on sex ever written" has been maintaining a high place on the American best-seller list, while a screen version of the author's earlier novel, "Goodbye, Columbus," has been packing the movie houses across the United States. It is now on show here (in English) at the Publicis Cinema-Soyuzdetfilm and the Publicis Saint-Germain. Despite a slick and sprightly style of narration, it can scarcely qualify as "the funniest film ever made."

Less graphic and bold than "Portnoy's Complaint" in the investigation of sex behavior, the movie is, basically, the familiar comedy about a young author who is put to flight by the awful prospect of spending the rest of his life in the company of his fiancée's unbearable relatives. A dreamy, listless lad with a not very urgent ambition "to write," the protagonist (Richard Benjamin) finds his desire to wed melting before the hot and heavy vulgarity of his in-laws-to-be. He sees himself being molded into a member of the grotesque clan and he foresees his beloved (Ali MacGraw) transformed into a replica of her unpleasant mother.

One suspects that Roth, in his novel, portrayed his protagonist more deftly and allotted him greater depth than he is accorded in the movie adaptation. On the screen, he is but another puppet manipulated through a series of farcical happenings. For example, he is a far less distinct or likely figure than either his go-getting prospective father-in-law or his dim-witted prospective brother-in-law, an ex-herb of the university football field. As a lampoon of some of the absurd conventions of American middle-class society, the film is amusing

COGNAC
HENNESSY
Established in 1765

Ill Man Can't Afford Costs in U.S., Is Returning to Socialized Holland

ARCADIA, Calif., Jan. 1 (UPI).—A kidney machine patient who came to the United States from the Netherlands 13 years ago is going back—because he can't afford to live here.

"There's just no way I can do it," John Van Der Sande, 46, said at his home here. "It's just too expensive to stay any longer."

Mr. Van Der Sande, who is married and has two children, went on the kidney machine last March 15. He has run up \$25,000 in medical bills.

"I love this country and so does my family but this is something that has to be done," he said. "I tried every angle and there just isn't any way I can remain."

Mr. Van Der Sande is still a Dutch citizen, so he can return to Holland and be taken care of under that country's socialized medicine program. He spends 24 hours a week on the kidney machine.

"I found out three weeks ago that the government of Holland would take care of my medical expenses," he explained. "That was when I made my final decision to go."

Before his kidneys quit functioning, Mr. Van Der Sande was a controller for a real estate development firm. He earned \$12,000 a year.

BANK WIDEMANN & CO AG
Lärcheschgasse 12
8023 ZÜRICH PHONE 23 56 12
SWITZERLAND TELE 52246
"Established 1934"

INVESTORS CAPITAL TRUST, INC.
ICT MUTUAL FUND INVESTMENTS
DOLLAR FUND & REAL STOCK FUND OF NEW YORK
FUND OF NATIONS
If you have the right sales background and the right sales background, you can make a career with ICT.
Write to: Sales Director, Investors Capital Trust, c/o ICT, Inc., 67, rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland

Argentine Peso Takes On a Weightier Look

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Argentine government today lopped two zeros off the end of its money denominations, making 100 pesos worth one.

No devaluation is involved. The purpose is simply to restore the prestige of the national monetary unit and ease bookkeeping and accounting procedures by exchanging the old peso for a new one worth 100 times as much, as France did with the new franc ten years earlier to the day.

The peso thus will go from an exchange rate of 350 to the U.S. dollar to 3.5.

The intended changeover was announced early in 1969 and a

decree making it official was issued April 18.

Bank Holiday
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Argentine banks started a five-day holiday yesterday to smooth the launching of the new notes and coins. Stock exchanges and other business centers are also closed.

To counter the possibility of error, the government has ruled that all price tags and advertisements must show prices in both the old and new currencies.

Berger Confirms It Favors Offer From German Co.

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UPD).—The British paint group, Berger, Jenson and Nicholson (BJN), which is the subject of rival takeover bids by West Germany's Farbwerke Hoechst group and the U.S. Sherwin-Williams concern, has confirmed that it favors the German offer.

This followed clarification about the intentions of the Reed Paper group of London and its arrangements with Hoechst.

A statement said that Reed and Hoechst intend to form a joint company in Britain to provide a vehicle for joint enterprises to be agreed between them.

In view of these arrangements, Reed said it will not exercise its option to acquire up to 50 percent of any BJN shares which may come into the ownership of Hoechst.

But checks, invoices, bills and all corporate records have to be in the new currency as of today.

To add to the confusion, there will be three types of currency in circulation during the first 30 months of the project—current bills as they are, current bills with the new value overprinted and new bills to be introduced gradually over the next year.

But the new currency will bring one relief—any quarter-inch one-centavo coins will replace the heavy unwieldy one-centavo coins currently in circulation. Other coins also will be similarly reduced in size.

One financial newspaper even managed to see the funny side of the slipped point. It wished its readers a happy 1970.

French Retail Price Rise Cut in November

PARIS, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—The French Finance Ministry said the official retail price index rose 0.6 percent in November to 133.8, compared with an increase of 0.6 percent in October.

The ministry said the index, calculated on 259 articles and based on 100 in 1962, showed a slower rate of growth for the second half of the year than in the first half.

Issues by companies fell 14 percent to \$1.62 billion in 1969 from \$1.82 billion in 1968, with funds for domestic use falling \$1.37 billion, down from \$1.56 billion in 1968.

Money raised by ordinary share issues totaled \$468 million, against \$573.6 million in 1968.

Convertible fixed-interest issues amounted to \$556.8 million, compared with only \$307.2 million in 1968. Total debt issues, at \$633.8 million, accounted for 67 percent of all corporate issues.

Fund Raising Drops in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Midland Bank Ltd. says the total of new money raised in Britain in 1969—excluding borrowing by the British government—fell by \$314.4 million from the 1968 peak of \$2.07 billion.

Of the money raised, 97 percent was for use within the U.K. and only 3 percent by companies for use abroad.

In 1969, ten local authorities raised \$198 million, against \$271.2 million by 11 authorities in 1968.

A net total of \$132 million was raised by issues of short-term local authority bonds, so that the aggregate amount raised for local authorities was \$338.8 million against \$381.6 million in 1968.

Issues by companies fell 14 percent to \$1.62 billion in 1969 from \$1.82 billion in 1968, with funds for domestic use falling \$1.37 billion, down from \$1.56 billion in 1968.

Money raised by ordinary share issues totaled \$468 million, against \$573.6 million in 1968.

Convertible fixed-interest issues amounted to \$556.8 million, compared with only \$307.2 million in 1968.

Total debt issues, at \$633.8 million, accounted for 67 percent of all corporate issues.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IT&T-Hartford Hearing

The Connecticut commission has set March 10 for a hearing on the proposed tender offer to stockholders of Hartford Fire Insurance Co. by International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. The tender offer was proposed by IT&T after the commission rejected the terms of a previous merger proposal Dec. 13.

Japanese-German Steel

Fuji Steel and Iron says it is negotiating for a joint venture for steel pipe production in Canada. A company spokesman said the venture is to be organized with the Canadian Phoenix Steel and Pipe Co., a subsidiary of West Germany's August Thyssen-Hütte. He declined to reveal details.

J. C. Penney in Italy

J. C. Penney Co. plans to establish a retailing subsidiary in Italy. Beginning in 1971, the company will start up a chain of Italian retail stores, the company announced. Its board of directors have authorized an

agreement with two Milanese retail executives, Cesare Brusio and his brother Giorgio, who will serve, respectively, as chairman and vice-chairman of the Penney subsidiary.

BASF-Wyandotte Tie

BASF Overseas NV has announced a new cash tender offer to purchase the remaining outstanding shares of Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. at \$39.50 a share. BASF presently owns over 98.9 percent of Wyandotte's outstanding shares, most of which were bought after a tender offer in October on the same terms.

U.S. Approves 747

The U.S. government has approved the Boeing-747, the first of the jumbo jets, for full certification, given by the Federal Aviation Administration, clears the way for airlines to begin flying the jet early next year.

All new commercial planes must pass a series of complex flight tests before receiving approval. For the \$22 million 747 the final certification period lasted nearly 11 months.

Army Lets Contracts

Western Electric Co., the manufacturing and supply arm of American Telephone & Telegraph, has received a \$330 million Army contract for radar for the Safeguard antiballistic missile system.

No Bonus at Chrysler

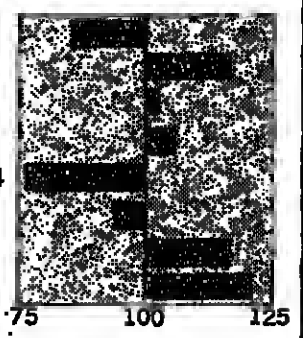
Chrysler Corp., whose earnings hit a seven-year low in the third quarter, will pay no executive bonuses for this year. A company source said officers and employees normally eligible for inclusion in the company incentive compensation plan would be notified of the no bonus decision next week. Chrysler paid a total of \$25 million in bonuses to 4,172 people in 1968.

For the Investor who requires a worldwide viewpoint

International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change December 31, 1968—September 30, 1969

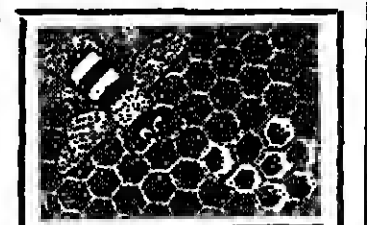
UNITED STATES—13.9	
JAPAN+17.5	
EUROSYNDICAT+2.1	
GERMANY+5.2	
UNITED KINGDOM—24.4	
NETHERLANDS—5.3	
ITALY+17.3	
FRANCE+22.0	



MODEL, ROLAND & Co., INC.

NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS

Members New York Stock Exchange and other principal securities exchanges



THE SELECTION of the PERMANENT WINNERS

AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS
Di. HEINZ A. JÜNGER
A5020 - SALZBURG
ANTON BRUGGER, STR. 28
TEL.: 35 55 53

U.S. Eyes European System

Value-Added Taxes: Spreading Like the Flu

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Invented by a Frenchman, it is known by the initials TVA (taxe sur la valeur ajoutée), but in Belgium, where it will be introduced in 1971, the initials facetiously stand for *taxe à augmenter* (all prices will go up).

It is a system of indirect taxation that has spread in Western Europe like the flu. Reports from Washington indicate that the Nixon administration, convinced that there is almost no hope of balancing next year's budget unless there is some kind of tax increase, has begun a program to develop its own proposed version of the tax.

How does it work? What is the experience of the Europeans? In English, it is known as the value-added tax, paid when value is added to a product at each stage of the production and distribution process.

For example, if a producer sells a pair of shoes to a wholesaler, the wholesaler is billed at the producer's price plus a TVA rate. The rate varies according to country and product but it averages around 15 percent.

The producer pays the tax to the treasury, and the wholesaler claims a deduction on his tax return for the 15 percent tax he has paid. This wholesaler, of course, makes his profit by selling the shoes at a higher price to a retailer. The retailer is billed at this higher price, plus a 15 percent tax on the higher value (the difference between the producer and the wholesaler price) which he claims as a deduction when he gets around to filing out his tax form.

When the retailer sells the shoes to the public at a still higher price, he adds to that price 15 percent of the difference between the wholesaler and retail price, and he turns over the tax proceeds to the treasury.

The consumer cannot claim a deduction, and thus ends up paying the bill.

System Introduced
The system was introduced to a limited extent in France in the mid-1950s.

A French administrator, Maurice Lauré, who was publishing articles about the tax as early as 1951, is generally considered the father of the system.

The European Economic Community was won over to the principle in the mid-1960s. It was seen as a way of equalizing competitive

conditions within the customs union. It was adopted completely in France and West Germany in January, 1968. The Netherlands introduced it last January. Luxembourg gets it this month, while Belgium will swing over in 1971 and Italy in 1972.

In Scandinavia, Denmark and Sweden have recently shifted to the tax while Norway, like Luxembourg, is preparing for a change-over this month.

Altogether, nine out of 23 members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development either operate under TVA systems or are committed to their introduction.

Commitment in U.K.
The Conservative party in Britain has said it will press for such a system should it gain power in the next general elections. This is linked with Britain's hopes for membership in the EEC. The TVA now has been locked into the Common Market process for raising common revenues beginning in 1975. Up to 1 percent of revenues from the tax must then be turned over to the community kitty.

The experience with the tax has been varied in Europe. When the Dutch adopted it this year, consumer prices rose around 1 to 2 percent. The Belgians postponed introduction because of the expected impact on prices. But when the Germans swung over in 1968 the price impact was not great.

Price Impact
Generally, economists believe consumer prices will rise initially because retailers will pass on the amount of the tax, if not a little more, to the consumer. But much depends on specific conditions.

In France there have been loud complaints by small shopkeepers over the immense bookkeeping chores necessitated by the tax.

The French have the highest TVA rates, up to 33 1/3 percent for luxury goods. The basic rate, for most goods, is 23 percent, compared with 10 to 15 percent in most other countries.

For the United States, and others without the TVA, one of the main problems is that, under international trading rules, countries are permitted to rebate indirect taxes paid by their manufacturers on goods they export. Additionally, they can levy border taxes on imports to the extent that indirect taxes are paid domestically on similar goods. Direct income taxes on corporations cannot be handled this way.

Thus, Washington has held international economic councils that the rules favor countries with the TVA system. Europeans contend, on the other hand, that the effect of the tax is neutral.

NEW ISSUE All of these securities have been sold. This advertisement appears as a matter of record only. January 2, 1970

DM 60,000,000.-

FINNISH MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1969

issued with joint and several liability by

INDUSTRIAL MORTGAGE BANK OF FINLAND LIMITED

- Suomen Teollisuus-Hypoteekkipankki Oy -

FINNISH REAL ESTATE BANK LIMITED

- Suomen Kiinteistöpankki Oy -

LAND AND INDUSTRIAL MORTGAGE BANK LIMITED

- Maa- ja Teollisuuskilpailupankki Oy -

Helsinki

7 1/2% Bearer Bonds of 1969

Unconditionally guaranteed by the Republic of Finland

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse - Banque Lambert S. C. S.

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Andresens Bank A/S

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft Bank Mees & Hope NV Banque de Bruxelles S. A.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S. A. Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S. A. Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Banque Rothschild Bayerische Gemeindefbank Girozentrale

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Bayerische Staatsbank Bayerische Vereinsbank Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. Barkhardt & Co. Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Crédit Commercial de France S. A.

Crédit Lyonnais Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited Delbrück & Co. Den Danske Landmandsbank Aktieselskab

Den norske Creditbank Deutsche Länderbank Deutsche Unionbank G. m. b. H.

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Drexel Harriman Ripley International s. a. r. l.

The First Boston Corporation Frankfurter Bank Goldman, Sachs & Co. Hambros Bank Limited

Hamburgische Landesbank - Girozentrale - I. D. Herstatt Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale - Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank A/S Kreditbank N.V.

Kreditbank S. A. Luxembourggeoise Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft

Lazard Brothers & Co. Lazard Frères & Co. Lehman Brothers Loeb Rhoades & Co.

Merck, Finck & Co. B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Morgan & Cie International S. A.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited Neumann, Reuschel & Co. Niedersächsische Landesbank - Girozentrale -

Ab Nordiska Föreningsbanken Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Osmakasseojen Keskus Oy

Pierson, Helling & Pierson Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn Aktieselskab N. M. Rothschild & Sons

Säästöpankkien Keskus-Osake-Pankki J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.

Singer & Friedlander Limited Skandinaviska Banken Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S. A. Stockholms Enskilda Bank Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) August Thyssen-Bank C. G. Trinkaas Vereinsbank in Hamburg

S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited Westdeutsche Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft White, Weld & Co. Limited

Girozentrale Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft



M.H. Meyerson & Co., Inc.

Maintaining net markets in 500 U.S. Over-the-Counter Securities For Banks and Institutions

our National Wire System For direct Overseas Trades

The direct rates for 1-25087 and 1-26783

All deliveries in U.S. funds through your New York Bank

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey 07310. Brokers and Dealers in Over-the-Counter Securities

Reference: First Jersey National Bank, Jersey City, New Jersey

NEW HIGH YIELD 7.18%

On Demand Deposits when Enclosed Quarterly (higher rates for fixed deposits on request)

Chartered and Licensed by Law under Federal Government

ABSOLUTE SAFETY IN THE FREE WORLD

STABLE SAVINGS

We report to you quarterly

U.S. dollar accounts

earn interest and are paid in dollars

Complete representation

second management

Immediate payment of deposits

U.S. Federal Reserve Bank

Private Mail Box 70

New York, New York

Branch Office: Grand Cayman, B.W.I.

Confidential accounts

Starting accounts

Open an account

Send detailed information

Amount enclosed

Name

Address

City

Country

British-American Bank LIMITED 1237

Invest in U.S. Securities...

as if you lived in the United States.

Now you can have individual professional management of your portfolio, of U.S. securities - with the same speed and convenience that investors in the U.S. enjoy.

If you've been concerned about keeping abreast of the U.S. market and making timely decisions, investigate the Spear Investment Management Plan. The plan draws on skilled analysts who combine their knowledge and experience with computer-based market data and research resources to make effective, active investment decisions to meet your investment objectives.

Decisions are made and action taken in the United States. You are notified

Multi-Million New Year Bonuses Given by IMF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Member nations of the International Monetary Fund today received multi-million-dollar New Year's gifts in the form of a brand-new kind of money.

The funds come from the first distribution of a new international reserve asset with the somewhat awkward name of Special Drawing Rights.

The fund is distributing \$3.5 billion worth of SDRs to the 108 of the 116 IMF members having signed up for the new plan. The U.S. share, about \$800 million, is far the largest single allocation, is the present quota in the fund.

The exact amount countries will get depends on how the quota-weighted averaging formula works out, and the IMF hopes to have a final list tomorrow.

Invisible Asset
The new reserve asset, the first man-made international money, is being created by a stroke of the pen. No one will ever see an SDR. Each nation's allocation will exist only on the IMF books.

But if the money is invisible,

and cannot be used by ordinary citizens and businesses, it will be able, in effect, to purchase real goods and services from other nations.

The SDRs were decided upon in October, after lengthy negotiations, as a supplement to gold, long the primary reserve asset held by nations. The volume of monetary gold had all but ceased to grow, while the rapid expansion of trade and other transactions among nations demanded that monetary reserves should continue to increase.

How It Works
If Chile, for example, runs a deficit in its balance of payments this year, and has to use some of its reserves, it can transfer SDRs to a surplus country designated by the IMF, say Japan. Japan will give Chile a usable currency, almost certainly dollars.

Because of the dollar's special role in the world monetary system, the United States will probably use its SDRs in a fashion different from others. A U.S. payments deficit shows up as an increase in dollar holdings by other countries—dollars that can be used to purchase gold from the United States. Thus, the United States will use its SDRs to "buy back," or absorb, excess dollar holdings of others, thus protecting the gold reserve.

Displacing Gold
Eventually, it is generally agreed, SDRs will assume a greater importance than gold in the system and may even lead to abandonment of gold altogether as a monetary metal.

It has already been decided to create \$4.5 billion of SDRs in 1970, 1971 and 1972. That will amount to about one-quarter of total current monetary gold holdings. Assuming a continued stable annual creation of SDRs, it would not be many years before there will be more SDRs than gold.

And unlike gold, which has flowed into reserves on a haphazard basis, SDRs can be created in the amount collectively deemed necessary to meet the world's needs.

Changes at Chase Bank

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—In an internal reorganization at Chase Manhattan Bank, David Rockefeller has decided to assume the role of elder statesman, while retaining the title of chairman and chief executive officer.

Mr. Rockefeller will be divorced from day-to-day operations, Chase officials said, but he will continue as the final arbiter of bank policies.

Herbert P. Patterson, Chase's 44-year-old president, has emerged in the reorganization as unquestionably the man who is "running the bank" on all but the most major questions.

"Herb is the guy who decides what gets up to the Supreme Court [that is, to Mr. Rockefeller]," a senior Chase official said yesterday. "David is still the boss," he warned, "and the best way to find that out is to forget it for a while."

As part of the reorganization, Charles A. Agemian, Chase's colorful and sometimes controversial executive vice-president in charge of operations, has taken early retirement at age 60.

Robert J. Pollock, long Mr. Agemian's chief deputy, has been appointed executive vice-president to take over the operations division.

Barry F. Sullivan, vice-president in charge of Chase operations in England—who is widely regarded as a "comer" in the Chase organization—is due to come back from England to be Mr. Pollock's deputy.

SEC Asks for Views on Commission Rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has asked the major U.S. stock exchanges for more detailed information on their views of proposed changes in the commissions they charge.

The SEC, as part of a continuing study, called yesterday for briefs by Feb. 2 on varying commission charges for different types of "unbundling," or separating the charges for services now covered by minimum commissions. It said it would schedule new oral arguments later to update reports from hearings held in July.

The request was the latest step in the SEC's effort to guide the exchanges and their member stock brokers toward a revision of their pricing system that will be acceptable to everyone concerned, including the Justice Department's anti-trust division.

A spokesman for the New York Stock Exchange said the exchange would have no immediate comment on the SEC action, inasmuch as the exchange had not yet had an opportunity to study it.

Study Under Way
In its statement, the SEC acknowledged that an NYSE committee was studying commission rates.

The study is expected to be completed soon and will be submitted to the exchange's board of governors for action in the spring.

Grand Union Co. Profits, Sales Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—Net third-quarter earnings of Grand Union Co. increased 14 percent from the 1968 period to record levels, Charles G. Rodman, company president, reported.

The large food and general merchandise retailing chain also set a record in net earnings for the nine months to Nov. 29, amounting to \$10.95 million, or \$1.65 a share. This was up 16 percent from the \$9.45 million, or \$1.44 a share, earned in the similar 1968 period. Sales reached a new peak of \$819.27 million, compared with \$751.08 million in the period last year.

For the third quarter, net earnings were \$3.72 million, or 57 cents a share, against \$3.23 million, or 49 cents a share, for the similar period last year. Sales reached a record \$280.08 million, or 9 percent ahead of the \$256.56 million volume a year ago.

The agency said it "believes that it may be desirable to await completion of these studies before trying to resolve the basic question of whether rate-fixing by exchanges should be replaced by competition as argued by the Department of Justice, or whether, as argued by the exchanges, exchange-fixed commission rates are, with limited exceptions, necessary to the proper working of the exchange auction market."

However, it said the SEC staff felt that several issues have been defined well enough to allow the commission to invite new arguments "in preparation for their resolution in whole or in part."

An SEC staff spokesman said the basic questions involved were whether there is to be a prescribed commission rate and, if so, what services should it cover, especially services that customers "may neither wish nor receive."

In addition, the SEC must resolve the question of whether different categories of customers should pay different commission rates. Rates now are supposed to be the same for all classes of customers, but the SEC acknowledges that there are ways for large institutional investors such as mutual funds to cut their commission costs.

N.Y. Exchanges To Open Today

A tentative settlement of the transit strike in New York City yesterday has made it unnecessary for the New York and American Stock exchanges to remain closed after the New Year's Day holiday.

The exchanges had said they would not open today if the strike took place and was not over by 6 a.m. New York time on Friday.

The settlement, terms of which have not been disclosed, now goes to a membership vote, but the exchanges had said they would reopen on Monday, strike or no strike.

Dow Bows to the New Age, Revises Rail Stock Average

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—The venerable Dow Jones average of railroad stocks, at long last going to reflect the fact that airplanes and trucks are here to stay.

Beginning tomorrow—exactly 73 years after the rail average was born—it will be converted into the Dow Jones transportation average. Nine of the 20 rail stocks that make up the average will be dropped and six airline and three trucking company issues will replace them.

Dow Jones & Co., publisher of the Wall Street Journal, said the change was dictated by "the

drastically altered pattern of commercial transportation itself. When the railroad average was begun, the rails were the giant movers of freight and people. Automobiles, trucks, buses and airplanes hadn't even arrived on the scene.

"As recently as 20 years ago, the rail still carried 82 percent of all interstate freight on a ton-mileage basis. By last year that share had shrunk to 41 percent."

Newcomers to the average will be American, Eastern, Northwest, Pan American, Trans World and United Airlines, Consolidated Freightways, Pacific International Express, and U.S. Freight Co.

The rail average has been one of a family of Dow Jones averages which chart the movement of various segments of the securities markets.

The original, and most widely followed one, is the industrial average of 30 blue chip stocks. It was created in 1896 by Charles H. Dow, a newspaper man who with his partner, Edward D. Jones, founded the Wall Street Journal and became a legend in financial circles.

Other Dow Jones averages cover a varied range of 65 stocks, utility issues and bonds.

GE-Union Talks Adjourned; Strike Enters 11th Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—Negotiations between General Electric Co. and two unions bargaining nationally have been adjourned until Monday.

The adjournment means the strike, by 133,000 GE workers at plants in 135 U.S. cities will extend into an 11th week. It is already the longest walkout in GE's corporate history.

Both the AFL-CIO International Union and Electrical Workers and the Independent United Electrical Workers have been bargaining separately here with the aid of federal mediators.

GE employees involved in the strike averaged \$3.25 an hour under now-expired contracts and have demanded increases of 90 cents hourly.

The company has offered a three-year contract with a 20-cent hourly increase and up to 25 cents hourly in skill premiums at the start, with

Automation to Lift the Veil on OTC Dealings

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK (AP)—Nobody can say for sure, but the U.S. over-the-counter market is supposed to be the biggest stock market in the world.

It also is supposed to be the arena where much of the truly spectacular action in securities takes place and, coincidentally, where more manipulations occur than on any stock exchange.

An aura of mystery has clouded unlisted trading for many years, however, because there is no ticker tape to record the transactions.

Thus, just getting a price quotation accurately reflecting the market for more than 100 shares of any stock can be a major project.

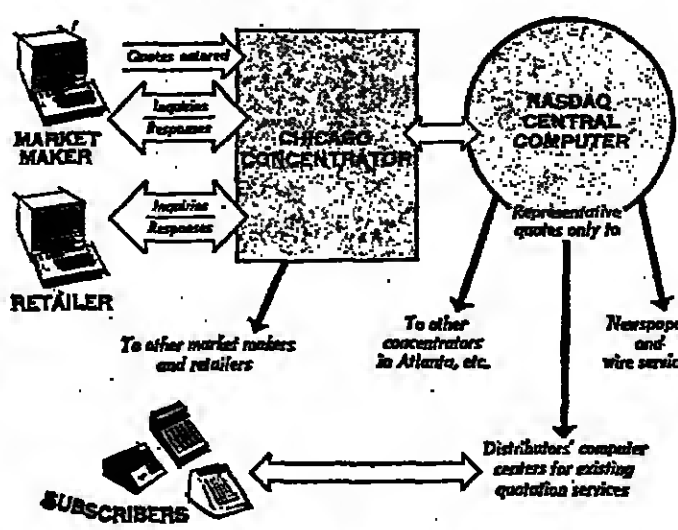
Many of the OTC market's shortcomings should be alleviated at some point in the next year when Nasdaq—National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations—becomes a reality.

Nasdaq will bring price and volume information on unlisted trading into full public view for the first time.

There will be no ticker tape disclosing each trade but the "ticker" modern offspring—the electronic quote machine—will supplant the traditional method of getting quotes by telephone.

Invisibility Abese
"Many people make a living from the invisibility of this market," carped one knowledgeable broker. "If you have only one or two guys making a market

HOW QUOTE SYSTEM WILL WORK



in a stock, they can do almost anything they want."

Such statements may exaggerate abuses in the market, but they indicate just how important the public spotlight of Nasdaq may turn out to be.

Nasdaq could provide the basis for more research into and security analysis of OTC issues.

And, as one investigator for the Securities and Exchange Commission commented, "disclosure is the name of the game in regulation. It goes without saying that we're in favor of increased visibility for any stock market."

The center of Nasdaq activity

preferred stocks listed at present on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Nasdaq system will involve three different classifications, or "levels" of subscribers. Level III will consist of the market-makers in each security. These individuals will have the ability to put price changes into the computer, providing the basis for all quotations.

Level II will consist of hundreds of retail trading firms executing orders for public investors.

Level I will supply a representative, or median, bid and asked quote to desk-top terminals already used by brokerage offices to obtain listed quotes.

Nasdaq should enhance competition among market-makers and make it easier for brokers to obtain the best possible prices for their customers. Under present policy, most brokers are required to obtain at least three competing quotes when they buy or sell for a customer. In practice, they rarely do this.

Bunker-Ramo says about 400 brokerage firms with about 700 locations have contracted for the Nasdaq service, including most of the nation's largest firms.

Nasdaq also will provide daily reports of unlisted trading activity, providing volume indications in each stock for the first time. An OTC market index will be updated hourly, giving investors their first indication of intra-day price changes in the general market.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Hans von Fluegge

First National City Bank has promoted to vice-president Hans von Fluegge, in charge of Citibank's German operations, and Warren Hutchins, of the bank's London office. Frederick Feltz, in charge of the Netherlands and also T. Fogarty, in charge of France, have been named resident vice-presidents.

Conrad Precision Industries of New York has named Alexander Fregal general agent for European countries, to be headquartered in Paris.

William S. McCalmont has been named managing director, European operations, for Memorex Corp., to be headquartered in Maldenhead, England. Mr. McCalmont, formerly manager of north European operations for Control Data, replaces Jim E. Eastling, who returns to the United States in a management position with Memorex Equipment.

James S. Dusenberry, a Harvard professor of economics, has been named chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and Emerson L. Highton, president of Maytag Co., has been named chairman of the Chicago Fed. Chairmen of the other ten Fed banks have been appointed.

AFCA
watch it go

International Commodities Investment Fund

L.C.I.F. is the only Mutual Fund with a proven success record of investing directly into the commodities futures markets. A field of investment normally not available to the general public. Leverage up to 200% available to approved clients.

ISSUE PRICE
15th March 1969 \$10.00
Price 1st Sept. 1969 \$12.21
" 30th Sept. 1969 \$12.40
" 31st Oct. 1969 \$12.50
" 28th Nov. 1969 \$12.50

Current Price per Share (including "International Futures")
\$12.50

Send now for full details

Write to: International Commodities Investment Fund, c/o Information Office, 100, Victoria Road, London, W14 9JF, England.

Send me full details of L.C.I.F.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

We wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year

I.T.S.
PROFESSIONAL PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

81, Route de l'Aire
CH-1211 GENEVA 26
PHONE (022) 43.08.00

TORAY

TORAY INDUSTRIES, INC.
formerly TOYO RAYON CO., LTD.

Head Office: Toray Bldg., Nishinashi-Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Osaka Office: Mitsui Bldg., Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan
Overseas Offices: New York, Hamburg, Bangkok, Taipei, Sydney, São Paulo, Johannesburg, Beirut, Singapore, Hong Kong

On January 1, 1970 TOYO RAYON CO., LTD. changed its name to TORAY INDUSTRIES, INC.

The Company was established originally for the purpose of manufacturing rayons and has since expanded its business into the synthetic fibre, plastics and petrochemical fields, including the raw materials for synthetic fibre. At the same time the Company has been giving up the manufacture of rayon filament and has reduced the scope of its rayon staple production. As a result, the corporate name, TOYO RAYON CO., LTD., had become inadequate to describe the actual nature of the Company's operations. As the Company is firmly established in its growing synthetic fibre and plastics business, it is its intention to expand its activities into new fields of industries such as housing, life science, pollution control and knowledge, where the prospects are good for continuing the Company's development as an expanding international enterprise. In keeping with the change of name to "TORAY INDUSTRIES, INC.", the Company is pledging itself to continue with renewed determination its efforts for its development. The corporate objects set out in the Company's existing Articles of Incorporation are no longer commensurate with the current functions of the Company and the future course of its long-range development. For this reason the corporate objects of the Company have also been altered along with the change of corporate name.

This is not an offer of these securities for sale. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.
December 31, 1969

pbi

600,000 Shares
Popeil Brothers, Inc.
Common Stock
(\$20 Par Value)

Price \$20 Per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained within any State from any Underwriter who may lawfully offer these securities within such State.

William Blair & Company

Blyth & Co., Inc.	Drexel Harriman Ripley	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis	Wertheim & Co.	
Bache & Co.	Bear, Stearns & Co.	A. G. Becker & Co.
Clark, Dodge & Co.		Francis I. duPont, A. C. Allen, Inc.
Equitable Securities, Morton & Co.	Robert Fleming	Hayden, Stone
W. E. Hutton & Co.	F. S. Moseley & Co.	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Shields & Company	F. S. Smithers & Co.	G. H. Walker & Co.

R
I
P

K
I
R
F
Y



—By Alan Truscott

SASS O'DOR TELE

A black and white cartoon illustration of a man, a woman, and a child in a living room. The man is wearing a suit and glasses, the woman is in a light-colored dress, and the child is in a sailor suit. They are standing in a room with a fireplace, a lamp, and a striped cushion on a sofa. The man is holding a small object in his hand. The woman is looking at him. The child is looking up at them. The room has a fireplace with a mantel, a lamp, and a striped cushion on a sofa. The man is wearing a suit and glasses, the woman is in a light-colored dress, and the child is in a sailor suit. The man is holding a small object in his hand. The woman is looking at him. The child is looking up at them. The room has a fireplace with a mantel, a lamp, and a striped cushion on a sofa. The man is wearing a suit and glasses, the woman is in a light-colored dress, and the child is in a sailor suit. The man is holding a small object in his hand. The woman is looking at him. The child is looking up at them. The room has a fireplace with a mantel, a lamp, and a striped cushion on a sofa.

"BUT I LIKE OUR FURNITURE BETTER.
IT'S NOT SO DARN *NEW*!"

Yesterday's **Question:** **HENNA PRIAR EAGLAN AROUND**
Answer: **WIKI** (the answer was not found)

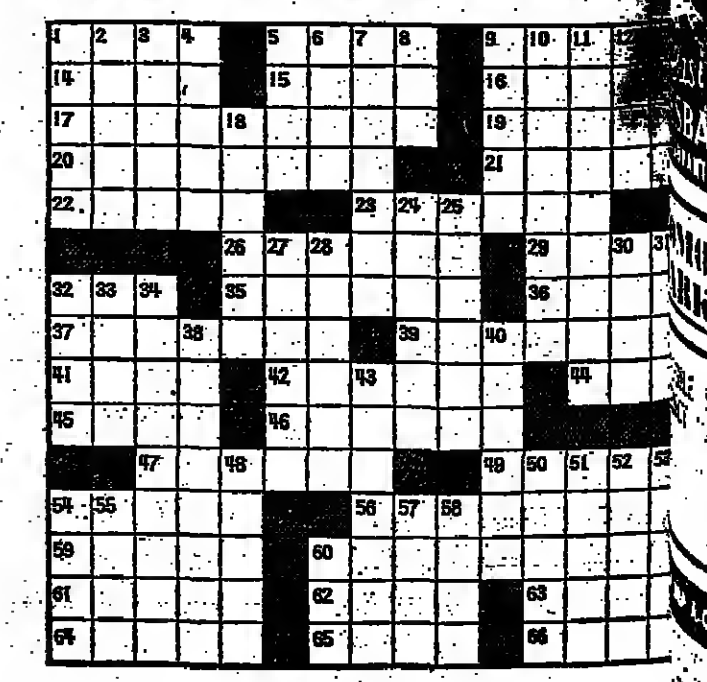
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

weighty tomes, there was little confusion as to who was criminal and what was to be done. There was a kind of crisp professional respect for the able second-story man. As Arthur Schlesinger writes in his introduction: "Byrnes wrote about criminals in language that might have been taken from the didactic tracts of the day praising contemporary millionaires and telling how they made their money." One need only identify the face and the tech-

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt reviews these books for The New York Times.

... ..

ACROSS.		45 London tourist attraction	12 Daybreak
1 Wagon—	46 Approached	13 "Harper Valley and others	
5 Trick	47 Chemicals	14 Lay waste	
9 Okefenokee	48 Union general	15 The rose	
14 Unbalanced	54 Bread spread	25 Endeavored to	
15 "Pretty maids, all in	56 Attacks to office	27 Flammable gas	
16 Kind of TV film	59 Worship	28 Baseball	
17 Headpan	60 Tough	30 Hall-of-Famer	
19 Extreme	61 Metic	39 Takes the sun	
20 Aleutian island	62 Greedy	41 Fixe	
21 British statesman and others	63 Hamlet	42 Exclamation	
	64 Betel palm	43 Mighty; Prefix	
	65 Facts	44 Precisely	
22 Controversial media plant	66 Viewed	45 Modern	
23 Resolute sleeper	DOWN		
26 Lacking	1 Accept eagerly	46 Navajo, Indian	
28 Abominable snowman	2 Actress Massey	47 Tardiness	
32 Hubbub	3 Grape	48 Animal	
33 Yeast	4 Wheat of Europe	50 Destroy	
36 Old expletive	5 Women of the military	51 Test	
37 Song birds	6 Asian republic	52 Chemical compound	
38 Exhausted	Var.	53 Over	
41 State of group expenses	7 Fixed	54 ———— kind	
42 Room recess	3 Sheep	55 East German border river	
44 Compass point	8 Gravel Var.	57 Head and others	
	10 Irrational	58 Norse warrior	
	11 Trusted friends	60 Held	



Cotton Bowl Gambles Pay Off With 68 Seconds Left

Late Texas TD Tops Notre Dame, 21-17

DALLAS, Jan. 1 (UPI)—James Street, who has never quarterbacked a losing college football game, led Notre Dame with a pair of daring fourth-down gambles to day to give Texas a 21-17 comeback Cotton Bowl victory.

Street sent sub Billy Dale into the end zone from a yard out with just 68 seconds to go to give Texas its 20th consecutive triumph. But it still took an interception by defensive back Tom Campbell with 28 seconds left to keep Notre Dame's thin man, Joe "Twiggy" Theismann, from pulling the game back out of the fire.

Theismann, who hit 17 of 27 passes for 231 yards and touchdown strikes of 54 and 24 yards to Tom Gatwood and Jim Yoder, respectively, had almost matched Street's mystifying ball-handling before an overflow crowd of 73,000 in crisp, sunny, 50-degree weather.

Street had tremendous help from Texas' own version of Notre Dame's famed "Four Horsemen" of the Irish's only other bowl game, 45 years ago.

Steve Worster bulled his way 155 yards in 20 carries and Jim Berthelsen picked up 81 yards in 18 carries, while scoring one of the

Longhorns' touchdowns from one yard out.

The other Texas "horseman," Ted Roy, got the other touchdown from three yards away. Berthelsen, who threw the key block on Dale's winning touchdown, did so also on Roy's score.

Notre Dame, ranked No. 9 in the UPI coaches' ratings and a 7 1/2-point underdog against the top-ranked Longhorns, kept the pressure on Texas all the way and led 3-0, 10-0, 10-7 and 17-14 before Street engineered the time-consuming 78-yard victory drive.

Street, who hit six of 11 passes

for 107 yards and ran ten times for 31 yards, threw only two passes in the drive, which ate up five minutes and 48 seconds. But both were clutch throws to Cotton Spreyer and the last one carried the ball to the Irish 2-yard line on the second of his fourth-down gambles.

Coches Darrell Royal gave the Longhorns orders to go all-out for victory from the start and never hesitated about going for first downs when Texas was in field-goal range and might easily have gone for a tie at 10-10 in the second quarter and at 17-17 as the clock ticked away in the final period.

The gamble in the second quarter failed by fractions of an inch when linebacker Bob Olsen, tremendous all afternoon, twice stopped Dale on a yard short of a first down at the Irish 7-yard line.

But the Longhorns were not to be denied in the final minutes. Texas drove from its own 24 to the fourth and two Street worked the victory over Arkansas on the 16-yard, two-yard pass for a first down at the 15.

Koy lost a yard on the next play, but Berthelsen picked up nine yards in two carries, leaving Texas with another fourth and two at the 10.

Street called on Spreyer, the little man who had snaggled the big pass that preserved Texas' unbeaten season during the 16-yard victory over Arkansas on Dec. 6, and the sandy-haired junior made a great diving catch at his shoelocks on the 2-yard line.

Berthelsen got a yard and then was held for no gain before Street faked into the middle and pitched out to Dale, who skirted left and almost unimpeded for the margin.

Texas had gone into the game with a 388-yard rushing average to throw at a Mike McCoy-led Irish defense, which had allowed only 86 yards a game on the ground.

With Worster as the wheelhorse, the Longhorns ran with abandon much of the afternoon as long as they ran away from All-American McCoy's direction, and ground out 331 yards out of the soggy Cotton Bowl turf.

The Texas defense, which had permitted only 90 yards a game rushing, fared better. Bill Rarfe, 49 yards, was the best the Irish could do with a ground game that netted 189 yards.

But, the Longhorns were baffled continuously by Theismann, whose touchdown to Yoder was a thing of beauty. Theismann scrambled wildly under pressure but, aided by a big block by tight end Tom Lawson, he was able to spot Yoder all alone in the end zone with no Longhorn within 20 yards of him. The pitch was perfect and Yoder, a soph, got the first TD of his Irish career.

Statistics of the Game
Notre Dame Texas
First downs 20 26
Rushing yards 189 331
Passing yards 22 187
Total yards 211 518
Interceptions 1 1
Fumbles lost 0 1
Yards per play 3.8 5.0
Time of possession 31:00 29:00
Notre Dame 3 0 0 0 3
Texas 0 0 0 0 0



TIPTOE THROUGH THE THUMBSTICKS... An anti-apartheid demonstrator strewed the playing field at Bristol, England, with tacks, stopping play between South African rugby team (dark shirts) and Western Counties. Players picked up tacks, then tied, 3-3.

Yacht Belonging To Edward Heath Is Ocean Victor

STONEY, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Morning Cloud, owned by Edward Heath, the leader of the Conservative opposition in the British Parliament, won the annual Sydney-to-Hobart ocean yacht race on corrected time. The 55-foot fiberglass sloop crossed the finish line Monday morning to give Britain its first victory in a major ocean race in two years.

A record fleet of 79 craft sailed in the 630-mile race. In addition to Britain, they represented Australia, New Zealand, France, Japan, the United States and New Guinea. Another British yacht, the 42-foot sloop Prospect of Whitby, sailed by Arthur Slater, was second on corrected time.

Crusade, a 52-foot cutter with Sir Max Aitken, a London newspaper publisher, at the helm, was the first to cross the finish line. She had an elapsed time of 3 days 11 hours 18 minutes 10 seconds.

Morning Cloud's corrected time was 3:04:35:57. Heath, known as Ted among his yachting friends, toasted his victory in Tasmanian beer.

Mexican Wins Sao Paulo Run

SÃO PAULO, Brazil, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Juan Martinez of Mexico outran 283 rivals to win the 8,400-meter (5.2 miles) Sao Silvestre Round-the-Houses race last night in record time.

Martinez, fourth in the Olympic 10,000 meters in 1968, clocked 24 minutes 2.3 seconds—nearly 18 seconds faster than the previous record of 24:20.1 by Belgium's Gaston Roelants in 1965.

Britain's Mike Tagg, European 10,000-meter silver medalist, was second in 24:08.5, followed by Daniel Koria, of Yugoslavia, in 24:09.9.

Sammon O'Reilly of the United States was fourth in 24:17.8. Keisuke Sawaki of Japan, second in last year's race and the favorite, finished seventh in the annual race run through the streets of Sao Paulo.

U.S. Indoor Track Season To Open With Innovations

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1 (AP)—A cast of top track and field stars and a couple of innovations will highlight the All-American Games indoor meet in the Cow Palace Saturday, the first event of the season.

Twelve world record holders and 26 Olympians are entered in the meet. Top stars are sprinters John Carlos and Lee Evans, high jumper Carlos, pole vaulter Bob Seagren, decathlon champion Bill Toomey, hurdler Willie Davenport, shot-putter Randy Matson and distance stars Ron Clarke and Gerry Lindgren.

A new event has been added to the meet, the indoor pentathlon, in which Toomey will compete along with Russ Hodge and Rick Sloan.

The event consists of the long jump, the 60-yard dash, the high jump, the shot-put and the 400 meters.

Seagren and the other pole vaulters will be trying a new concept, one several vaulters have been asking for.

Instead of having to clear one height to be able to compete at the next, each vaulter will get six attempts, each at a predetermined height. Three successive failures at one height will not eliminate any vaulter from attempting the next height, as is currently the rule.

Seagren, who has cleared 17-9, is expected to attempt 18 feet along with Dick Ralsback, who has gone 17-5. Other top vaulters in the competition are Jon Vaughn and Ricki Mustakari.

ABA Standings
EASTERN DIVISION
Indiana 27 12 344 —
Kentucky 22 14 311 7
Cleveland 15 20 428 12.5
Pittsburgh 14 29 412 14
New York 16 28 410 14.5
Miami 10 27 356 20

WESTERN DIVISION
New Orleans 22 12 447 —
Los Angeles 17 16 314 4.5
Washington 18 16 314 4.5
Dallas 18 18 406 5.5
Denver 16 21 453 7.5

Wednesday's Results
Indiana 11, Kentucky 10 (Kentucky 37, Brown 31, Dampier 26, Carter 21, (Peters) 6th straight victory).
Cleveland 11, Miami 11 (Miller 21, Mahaffey 20, Freeman 22, Sills 19).

DON CAMILO
18 Rue des Saints-Pères — TEL. 65-80
CHARLES TRENET
PIERRE DUDAN
Menu from Fr. 85, all inclusive.

LA CALAVADOS
JOE TURNER — LOS LAYNOS
LUCIANO — SNACK BAR
"DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT"
"OPEN DAY AND NIGHT"
(Alt. cond.) 48 Ave. France-Jer-de-Secle
(Coca. H.L. George-Y.) Tel. 27-25, B.L. 95-58

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
LA PAGODE
TOP HAT
SWING TIME
Studio UNIVERSAL

PATACHOU
TOUR D'ART
PATACHOU
GEORGETTE LEMARE
CHRISTIAN MARIN
and
NANCY HOLLOWAY
DINNER-SHOW AT 8 P.M.
UNLIMITED PARKING SPACE
Reservation: 551-19-59 & 44-87

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Two different shows
Grand Prix
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
50¢ OR 80¢
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 P.M.
RESERVATIONS — FLY DUTY

THE SCOREBOARD
TENNIS—At Adelaide, the South Australian championships were abandoned following rain delays. The remaining matches could not be played because they would clash with the West Australian championships. When play resumed, the women's singles of defending Victoria's Brenda Jenkins, 6-1, 6-3, defeated Australia's Karen Krantzke, 6-4, 3-6, in a women's semi-final.

At Perth, American Tom Gorman and leading Australian player Ray Ruffelt, the top-seeded players for the Western Australian championships, scored easy first-round victories. Gorman, defeated Australia's David Gurney, 6-2, 6-0, and Ruffelt beat Western Australia's Wayne Miller, 6-4, 6-4. Mrs. Margaret Court of Australia qualified for the quarter-finals of the women's singles by defeating Victoria's Brenda Jenkins, 6-1, 6-3.

SPREAD SKATING—At Oslo, Norway's Ole Pettersen, last year's European and world champion, took a comfortable lead over his rivals after the first day of a two-day international competition which opened in a blizzard. Pettersen, 27, won both the 500 and 6,000-meter events. He won the 500 in 40.27 seconds, a national record.

YACHTING—At Hobart, Tasmania, South Australia's champion crew of Chris and David Tillett won the international Cudek class world title today with their fourth consecutive first victory. With only three more boats to race, the twins, in their yacht Pandemonium, cannot be beaten.

ERIC CHAMBER
JOHNNY MILLOW
MAURICE REBEAU
at the piano
ASCOT BAR
85 Rue Pierre-Chamard

Ole Miss Upsets Arkansas, 27-22

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1 (AP)—Safety Glenn Cannon of Mississippi came up with big defensive plays in the final quarter of the Rebels' 27-22 upset victory over the third-ranked Razorbacks in the 36th annual Sugar Bowl game today.

Arkansas quarterback Bill Montgomery's fourth-quarter heroics almost pulled it out for the Razorbacks, who were losing 24-6, at one point in the second period.

Montgomery had the Razorbacks rolling with less than two minutes left, but Cannon stopped the threat with a fumble recovery at the 38-yard line.

Archie Manning, Mississippi's gambling junior quarterback, directed the Rebels to a 24-12 halftime lead, scoring once on an 18-yard run and passing 30 yards to Vernon Starnard for another touchdown.

Although Montgomery finished with more impressive passing statistics, the 6-foot-3 Rebel quarterback was awarded the Miller-Rigby Trophy as the game's outstanding player.

Montgomery completed 17 of 32

passes for 340 yards, falling 12 yards shy of the mark for Sugar Bowl passing set by Florida's Steve Spurrier, also in a losing effort against Missouri three years ago.

Manning completed 21 of 35 passes for 278 yards and picked up another 39 yards on the ground for a total of 317.

Arkansas finished the regular season with a 9-1 mark and was ranked only behind unbeaten Texas and Penn State. The Rebels had a 7-3 season and entered the Sugar Bowl as slight underdogs.

Mississippi coach Johnny Vaught's defense had to share honors with Manning. The defensive unit showed several lapses during the game, but it saved the day against the Razorbacks.

Cannon's recovery of Arkansas receiver Chuck Dicus's fumble on the Mississippi 28 with 1:08 left stopped what could have been the winning Razorback drive. Dicus, last year's most valuable player in the Sugar Bowl when the Rebels upset Georgia, 18-13, had just caught a 12-yard pass from Montgomery, but fumbled after Cannon's jarring tackle.

Minutes earlier, Cannon broke up third and fourth-down passes by Montgomery from the Rebels' 38 to stop another Arkansas threat.

The punting of the Rebels' Julian Fagan was outstanding in the final period. He boomed one punt 40 yards and it rolled out of bounds on the Hog's 2-yard line. His next punt, with 2:33 remaining, went to the Arkansas 13.

Other defensive heroes on the Rebels included linebacker Fred Brister, tackle Bud Morrow and end Hal Farber, who made key third-down stops on two occasions in the first quarter, forcing the Razorbacks to try for field goals. Both attempts by Bill McClard were wide.

Big Interception

Safety Dennis Berner's interception of a Manning pass set up the Arkansas touchdown that pulled the Hogs within 5 points in the final quarter and set the stage for the final thrilling minutes.

Berner's steal came on the Ole Miss 41, and he returned it to the Rebel 11. Three plays later, on third down, Montgomery whipped a six-yard pass to Hubert Brown, Maxwell's lead runner of the end zone for the score with 10:15 left to play.

The interception came two minutes after Cannon had made a one-handed theft of Maxwell's half-back option pass, thrown from the 15 into the Rebel end zone.

The passing duel between the quarterbacks—they put the ball in the air 67 times—shadowed a Sugar Bowl record field goal of 52 yards by Ole Miss sophomore Clyde Hinton. Hinton had hit on a 58-yard effort earlier in the game.

Renfro Wins Suit
DALLAS, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Mel Renfro, free safety for the Dallas Cowboys, won a federal lawsuit out of court after losing to live an all-white north Dallas duplex and to receive damages of \$15,000, Renfro's attorney said.

Pro-Grid Line
NFL BURNER BOWL
(Saturday at Miami)
Favorite Pts. Underdog
Browns 10 10 10 10 10 10
Cowboys 10 10 10 10 10 10
Vikings 10 10 10 10 10 10
AFL CHAMPIONSHIP
(Sunday at Oakland)
Baltimore 4 4 4 4 4 4

NBA Standings
EASTERN DIVISION
New York 32 7 335 —
Milwaukee 24 15 315 7.5
Baltimore 24 15 315 7.5
Philadelphia 20 20 300 13
Cincinnati 18 21 270 16
Boston 15 24 260 19.5
Detroit 12 25 342 19

WESTERN DIVISION
Atlanta 25 14 341 —
San Francisco 18 20 314 7.5
Los Angeles 17 20 314 7.5
Chicago 17 20 314 7.5
Phoenix 15 22 282 9.5
San Diego 15 22 282 9.5
Seattle 14 23 330 11

Wednesday's Results
Atlanta 121, Baltimore 111 (Hodson 23, Ballard 16, Davis 16, Martin 22, Monroe 21).
Boston 124, Detroit 121 (Havlicek 26, Sanders 24, Walker 18, Mueller 17).
Philadelphia 128, Chicago 109 (Clark 24, Greer 23, Walker 23, Eastman 20).
Milwaukee 124, San Diego 128 (Alcindor 35, Robinson 22, Hayes 23, Barnett 19).

College Basketball
Wednesday's Results
Cleveland Cavaliers 87 (Dineen 27).
Cent. O. St. 70, Ball. Wall. 75 (Conn.).
Cleveland 73, Westminster 66 (Conn.).
Howard 84, Federal City 60 (Conn.).

State Basketball
Norfolk St. 122, St. Paul's 83 (Dineen).
Va. Union 110, Lincoln (Pa.) 97 (Dineen).
Winningham Holiday Classics
Eton 67, Pilester 56 (Hend.).
NC Wilkes 84, Concord 77 (Conn.).
Campbell 34, Va. St. 35 (Conn.).

Other Scores
Akron 53, Brown 20.
St. Cloud 82, Washington 62.
Nashua 100, St. Mary's (W.V.) 67.
Akron 104, Taylor 66.
Siena 104, St. Francis 97.
Valley City 96, N. Montana 85.
Wayland Baptist 24, W. Colorado 24.

History on Side of Vikings, Raiders

Browns' Day of Infamy

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Last Nov. 9, the Minnesota Vikings defeated the Cleveland Browns, 61-3. Should the Vikings be 49-0 favorites to beat the Browns in the National Football League's championship game in Minnesota on Sunday?

Hardly. As Blanton Collier, the Cleveland coach, said after that defeat: "Professional football is a game of snowballs. Once they get rolling, they don't stop. But I still have confidence in our boys and believe in them."

The Browns rewarded the confidence by reaching the league title game for the fourth time in the last six seasons, a record unmatched in pro football.

Collier also said after that Nov. 9 game: "Joe Kapp is the most underrated quarterback in the NFL." Kapp that day completed ten of his first 11 passes. Utilizing Gene Washington, the wide receiver, Kapp worked over Walt Summers, the rookie Cleveland cornerback.

The Vikings scored every time they had possession of the ball except their tenth and last time. And Bill Nelson, the Browns' quarterback, never had time to set and throw.

The Browns may have learned a lesson that day, a lesson they used against the Cowboys last Sunday. Nick Skorich, the offensive coach and a candidate to succeed the 62-year-old Collier should he retire, said: "Our plan was geared to the idea that to beat Dallas we have to beat their great pass rush. We knew we had to open our receivers quickly, break off patterns and enable Bill Nelson always to throw under three seconds. The line gave him that time, the receivers were where they belonged and that hit him."

That hit him was Cleveland's program against the Vikings. Roman Gabriel of the Rams showed that Minnesota was vulnerable to passes thrown in the middle zones to backs and tight ends. The Browns have a dandy tight end in Bill Morin.

The Vikings, favored by 3 points, are a stronger team and should win. But another rout is not in the cards.

Minnesota will have no weather advantage because the Browns' too, are accustomed to hardy conditions. "Our boys think they can play well in the rain," said Collier on Sunday. "Nelson thinks he can throw; Wartfield thinks he can catch and Kelly thinks he can run."

It snowed eight more inches in Minneapolis on Sunday. The forecast is for light snow today and Saturday. Coach Bud Grant watched the Browns-Cowboys game "between shoveling" and said: "You can't tell anything from TV."

Chiefs Face Old Jinx

By Kenneth Denlinger

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 1 (UPI)—The Oakland Raiders have beaten the Kansas City Chiefs in their last four regular-season and playoff games. A fifth straight victory Sunday in Oakland in the American Football League championship game would put the Raiders in the Super Bowl.

"I hope we play better against them this time than we did in Kansas City. We'll have to," said defensive end and the laster on the telephone, referring to the 27-24 Oakland victory.

"Our defense got us two touchdowns in that one."

Oakland expects the Chiefs to be much less conservative Sunday than in their last regular-season collision, a 10-6 Raider victory in which Kansas City quarterback Len Dawson threw only six passes.

One reason for that strategy was to keep Dawson from further aggravating a knee injury. The two-week break from first-round playoff games probably has benefited Dawson the most, although Oakland split and Warren Wells also has recovered from a shoulder injury suffered against the Chiefs and will play some Sunday.

Defensively, the Chiefs led the AFL in 18 categories during the regular season, including fewest points allowed (177), yardage (2,162) and interceptions (32).

The main problems for the Oakland defense are the variety of Kansas City formations and finding all those little runners once they get the ball.

"Their faking is the big thing," said Oakland middle linebacker Dan Corns. "They kick around trying to read everything and suddenly (guard) Ed Budde's slugging you in the face."

"You're looking straight down that I-form, with Dawson that huge (Fred) Arbanas (Robert Holmes and Mike Garrett) and you're gonna miss someone somewhere."

Garrett and Holmes, both 5-foot-9, were missed enough to gain 732 and 812 yards, respectively, during the regular season. Reserve Warren McVea is even taller—and faster.

"The thing about Garrett is he's so good at skimming back across the middle. They try to get you spread out and let him run across the grain. It sometimes looks like a busted play, but it's not," Corns says.

The ideal Oakland situation Sunday would be to repeat its performance of the 56-7 rout of Houston in the preliminary playoff round.

"That was good because we hit them so fast. But I'm not sure that was our best game of the year," said Lasseiter. "I hope our best showing is Sunday."

RED SMITH

CURT Flood was 19 years old

and had made one hit in the major leagues (a home run) when his telephone rang on Dec. 5, 1957. The call was from the Cincinnati Reds advising him that he had been traded to the St. Louis Cardinals.

"I knew ball players got traded like horses," he said years later, "but I can't tell you how I felt when it happened to me. I was only 19, but I made up my mind then it wouldn't ever happen again."

It happened again last October. The Cardinals traded Flood to Philadelphia. "Maybe I won't go," Curt said. "Baseball men laughed. Curt makes something like \$90,000 a year playing center field, and less than that painting portraits in his studio in Clayton, Mo. 'Unless he's better than Rembrandt,' one baseball man said, 'he'll play.'"

It was a beautiful comment, superlatively typical of the executive mind, a pluperfect example of baseball's reaction to unrest down in the slave cabins. "You mean," baseball demands incredulously, "that at these prices they want human rights, too?"

Curtis Charles Flood is a man of character and self-respect. Being black, he is more sensitive than

most white players about the in-

stitution slavery as it exists in professional baseball. After the trade he went abroad, and when he returned his mind was made up. He confirmed his decision to the 24 club representatives in the Major League Players' Association at their convention in San Juan, P.R. He told them it was high time somebody in baseball made a stand for human freedom. He said he was determined to make the stand and he asked their support. The players questioned him closely to make sure this was not merely a ploy to squeeze money out of the Phillies. Then, convinced, they voted unanimously to back him up. Realizing that if Flood lost his case through poor handling they would all be losers, the players arranged—through their executive director, Marvin Miller—to retain Arthur J. Goldberg, former Justice of the Supreme Court, former Ambassador to the United Nations, and the country's most distinguished authority on labor-management relations.

Baseball's so-called reserve clause, which binds the player to his employer through his professional life, had been under fire before. Never has it been attacked by a team like this.

The Postman Knocks

The system is in deep trouble. And Tuesday's action by the baseball commissioners, Royce Kohn, did nothing to help. Kohn refused to the press the following correspondence:

"Dear Mr. Kohn," Flood wrote on Monday.

Dec. 24, 1969, "after 12 years in the major leagues I do not feel that I am a player of property to be bought and sold irrespective of my wishes. I believe that any system that produces that result violates my basic rights as a citizen and is inconsistent with the laws of the United States and of the several states."

"It is my desire to play baseball in 1970, and I am capable of playing. I have received a contract offer from the Philadelphia club, but I believe that I have the right to consider offers from other clubs before making any decisions. I therefore, request that you make known to all the major league clubs my feelings in this matter, and advise them of my availability for the 1970 season."

Kohn replied: "Dear Curt: This will acknowledge your letter of Dec. 24, 1969."

NHL Standings
EAST DIVISION
New York 20 7 7 4 115 83
Boston 18 8 9 4 116 81
Montreal 16 8 10 4 116 80
Detroit 16 11 7 3 89 89
Chicago 15 12 5 3 82 74
Toronto 12 16 5 3 85 100

WEST DIVISION
St. Louis 18 11 6 4 115 83
Minnesota 9 13 11 29 77 184
Pittsburgh 11 17 5 3 77 75
Philadelphia 7 12 13 26 79 94
Oakland 6 20 2 22 115 115
Los Angeles 6 20 17 85 122

Wednesday's Results
New York 3, Chicago 1 (Tatnell, 2; Kohn, 1).
Detroit 6, Boston 1 (Delvecchio 2, Kohn, 1).
Pittsburgh 4, Montreal 2 (McGraw 2, Kohn, 1).
Philadelphia 1, Toronto 1 (Kohn, 1).

"If you have any specific objections to the property of the assignment I would appreciate your specifying the objections. Under the circumstances, and pending any further information from you, I do not see what action I can take, and cannot comply with your request contained in the second paragraph of your letter."

"I am pleased to see your statement that you desire to play baseball in 1970. I take this puts to rest any thought, as reported earlier in the press, that you were considering retirement."

Thus the commissioner restates baseball's labor policy: "Run along, sonny, you better me."

Roulette
Baccara
Daily
from 3 p.m.

Casino
WIESBADEN
RESTAURANT-BAR

AUTOMOBILE
MARKET

AUTOMOBILE SHIPPING
AGENCY "ASA"
Very regular conference callings
to all parts in the U.S.A.

PANOCAN SHIP & CAR SYSTEM
Ships your car throughout the world
LONDON: 100, Whitehall, Garage
Representative: Tel. 22-58 52, 53
FAX: 21, 22, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62

Observer

Another Last Roundup

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — "Welcome, fellow sufferers, to yet another depressing decade-end roundup. Here with me to make us all sorry we were ever born is a panel of distinguished correspondents. Could we start off, Bucky Shores, with some particularly depressing observations from you?"

"Indeed, moderator Milt Murdstone. I've seen some dreary decades in my day, but for pure outright nastiness, the 1960s takes the cake."

"Excuse me, Bucky Shores. This is your moderator Milt Murdstone again, and correspondent Jim Jellyby would like to interrupt. Have you thought of all the better off we would have been born, Jim Jellyby?"

"No, I haven't, Milt. I just wanted to point out that Bucky Shores said ten years ago that the 1960s was the worst decade in history. What's more, he said 20 years ago that the 1940s was the worst, and 30 years ago that the 1930s was the worst. I'd like to ask Bucky if he's ever seen a decade he could live with. Come in, Bucky Shores."

"No, Jim Jellyby, I have never seen a decade I'd want to live in, and as long as I have to do decade-end roundups every ten years for a living, I don't plan to."

"Moderator Milt Murdstone. I wonder if political correspondent Fyfe Carter would come in and tell us precisely how much closer to doomsday we have all come as a result of having lived in the 1960s."

"This is moderator Milt Murdstone, Bucky Shores. We had been looking forward to some really depressing political analysis from Fyfe Carter, but after reading his own script for today, Fyfe stayed home and took cyanide instead of coming to the roundup."

"Moderator Milt Murdstone, this is correspondent Bela Gow. May I say a good word for the 1960s? I would like to point out that the 1960s was a time when a man could become a figure of fashion merely by forgetting to have his hair cut. In the 1960s, ugly people did not have to feel miserable, because ugliness was in style. Children no longer thought it smart to get drunk."

"Excuse me, moderator Milt Murdstone, but this is Carl Capor, your despair correspondent. I object very strongly to Bela Gow's saying a good word for the 1960s. How am I going to work the public into a proper state of despair if this sort of talk is tolerated?"

"Carl, this is Bela Gow. Come on now, you know the miniskirt was swell."

"Gentlemen, moderator Milt Murdstone again here. If you, Bela Gow, will wait your turn, we will now hear from Lester Choles about the imminence of a apocalypse by overbreeding. Lester?"

"The 1960s saw a lot of overbreeding, Milt. Really a lot of overbreeding. The time mankind has left at its present overbreeding rate is, I would say, about . . ."

"Hey, Lester! This is Bela Gow! You know a great thing about the 1960s? Movies were really better than ever! And songs too. It was a decade of great songs."

"Bucky Shores, this is moderator Milt Murdstone. Can you give the public three good reasons to be gloomy?"

"I certainly can, Milt. The 1940s was an excellent reason to be gloomy, but as awful as the 1940s was, the 1950s was even worse. Then, to cap it all, we had the 1960s."

"You are saying, Bucky Shores, that we would have been better off if we had had doomsday shortly before 1960?"

"Bucky, this is Bela Gow here. You weren't talking that way the other night. You were saying that one great thing about the 1960s was you didn't have to go into rough neighborhoods any more when you wanted to see a dirty movie."

"Bela Gow, this is moderator Milt Murdstone. Will you please try to enter into the spirit of the occasion and think about the past decade as a time when old values were lost and much that was splendid in American life was destroyed?"

"Well, Milt, we destroyed toughness in the 1960s, so the decade couldn't have been all bad."

"Moderator Milt Murdstone, this is correspondent Al Orfing. If you haven't forgotten me, I'd like to observe, as I do at the end of each decade, that we are all well rid of the past ten-year period and that things absolutely have to get better in the decade ahead."

"Thank you, Al, and thank you, gentlemen. This is moderator Milt Murdstone inviting all of you back on New Year's Eve, 1970, to recap what will undoubtedly be the most dismal decade in the history of mankind, at least until the 1980s comes along. Bela Gow, fortunately, will not be with us."

"Our youth have an insatiable desire for wealth; they have bad manners and atrocious customs regarding dressing their hair and what garments or shoes they wear."

—Plato.

HAIR
In the Sixties

By Juan Cook

NEW YORK (NYT).—Hair—the long and short of it—became the most controversial four-letter word of the sixties. Triggered by the Beatles in 1964, the hair revolution swept the young in eager imitation of their idols and as an assertion of self. Further incentive, if any were needed, lay in the fact that the new, longer locks proved a substantial irritant to their elders.

Hair, like politics, became a matter of degree. What to some was a new life style for others bordered on the blasphemous. While parents and their bewildering offspring wrangled, school principals pronounced, but with no precedent to guide them.

In Connecticut last year, following a class-by-class inspection of Norwalk's Brian McMahon High School, the principal suspended 51 boys whose hair he said was too long, possibly the largest mass suspension in the country.

At the same time, in Concord, N.H., the locks of 18 recalcitrant students at Bishop Brady High School were sheared after they ignored a warning from the school administrator, the Rev. Norman Limoges, to get their hair cut. The students, ranging in age from 16 to 18, were taken from their classrooms, put on a school bus and delivered to the local barber for pruning.

And in New Jersey, the State Board of Education reversed the acting state commissioner of education's ruling and said that Micah Berlin, an 18-year-old Edison High School senior, could be graduated with his class, despite the fact that the honor student's sideburns extended to his ear lobes.

As acceptance grew in some quarters, opposition hardened in others. Billboards sprang up around the country showing a shaggy-haired youth with the comment, "Beauty America—get a haircut."

Meanwhile, hair was having its day in court—both civilian and military. And as elsewhere, decisions varied. Harold Raderman, a talent agent for rock music groups, was ruled against in Federal Court in a "haircut war" against the Army, while a prisoner in the Massau County Jail, Mineola, L.I., who had been placed in solitary confinement because he refused to remove his beard for religious reasons, won his transfer to a regular cell from the State Supreme Court.

Still Waiting

Undaunted, Mr. Raderman is awaiting a United States Supreme Court decision on whether it will enter the fray.

Back at the post, the Army at Fort Ord, Calif., by order of the commanding officer, replaced the compulsory 30-second scalp job for recruits with a choice of six styles.

In Clovis, N.M., a 21-year-old black airman with a modest Afro hair style was court-martialed and convicted for refusing an officer's order to get a haircut at Cannon Air Force Base. He was given three months, demoted and fined.

In Chicago, an airline stewardess whose Afro hair style conflicted with grooming regulations was fired by United Airlines when she refused to change it.

By contrast, the Marine Corps, the last bastion of the haircut, issued pictures of an "Afro-natural" hair style to base barbers and announced that the clucked-fist salute of black militants would be tolerated, though not encouraged.

"This haircut thing is really sort of weird," said one Negro



Frank Trabarello of Miami posed for hair billboard.

corporal. "I mean, before the big order from Washington, most of the brothers sort of did their thing with their hair."

"Now the Corps has sent out a picture—it's in all the barber shops—of the marine Afro, and it's a big laugh. It ain't an Afro and everybody knows it, especially us Africans. But it ain't very funny because now everybody will be very uptight about the black marines' hair."

But while parents threatened, educators argued, lawyers bagged and courts-martialed, youth, by sheer weight of numbers with a considerable assist from the worlds of fashion, travel and the arts—made its point, or at least part of it.

Rich man, poor man, beggarman, thief, doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief, not to mention teacher, stockbroker and corporation executive, began to sprout beards and moustaches, let sideburns sneak forward and the hairline become more than slightly ragged at the neck.

What the Beatles and the hippies had wrought became not only acceptable but also good business. The new "hair stylist," who often catered to both men and women, changed his name and raised his prices.

No more shave and a haircut, six bits.

Today's stylist charges anywhere from \$6 to \$100, will provide the faint-hearted with paste-on sideburns, beards and moustaches or even a wig for long-haired who, for business reasons, wish to appear "straight" during office hours.

To some, the most interesting question is less why hair became the symbol of change (imagine a musical called "Shoes," for instance) than why it became such an emotional issue.

Two recent films make this point. In "Alice's Restaurant," Arlo Guthrie is thrown through a plate-glass window by young toughs who object to his long hair. Similarly, in "Easy Rider," two long-haired motorcyclists are harassed and eventually killed because of their appearance.

Fear of Hostility

A young English graduate student touring the United States this summer for the first time was forced to cut his hair in California because he was tired of being stopped and frisked by the local constabulary.

"It wasn't really all that long, but the hostility was so great in some parts of the country that I was afraid of something even more serious happening," he said.

"So many young people have made us suddenly sick," Leonard Wolf writes in "Voices From the Love Generation." "Nowhere are the symptoms of our disease more terrible than in the continuing harsh treatment we give them."

"If they believe in our system we send them to Vietnam as sacrifices to our bad judgment. If they are uncomfortable with our world and act on their discomfort, we jail them. Los Angeles Police Chief Parker's solution for Watts was 'arrest, arrest, arrest.' If we arrest enough of our children, the generation gap may finally be visible. Parents will be on one side of the bars, their children on the other."

For adults who have lived their lives according to values that are fading from the current scene, the challenge of their children, who in rejecting their world also seem to be rejecting them, is hard.

Perhaps they should turn for comfort to the Book of Leviticus whose 2500-year-old command, "Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard," seems remarkably apt today.

PEOPLE:

Is Gina Lollobrigida To Marry or Not?

Is Gina getting married, or not? This appears to be the principal problem puzzling many fans and gossip in Rome and elsewhere. Gina Lollobrigida announced early last month that she and her fiancé, New York businessman George Kaufman, would be married "as soon as possible," and hinted they would be man and wife by Christmastime. Elaborate wedding plans were outlined by the couple in interviews on both sides of the Atlantic. But somehow the wedding plans appear to have faded from view, and there are indications they may vaporize altogether. In Rome yesterday, Miss Lollobrigida said, "There's always time to be married; it's better not to be hasty." Then she said that next spring would be the earliest she and her fiancé could find time for a wedding. But where was the fiancé? One place he was not was at the New Year's Eve party in Rome which Gina gave. Excuse: his father was sick in New York. Work comes first," said the Italian actress at Rome Airport, afterwards.



"Miss World," Eva Rueber-Staler, on her arrival in London yesterday wearing a U.S. Army military police helmet, a souvenir of her Christmas visit to South Vietnam.

proper work permit. Later, the officials denied they had said anything of the kind. Miss World had to wait two hours at the airport while the matter was discussed, and finally she was permitted to be escorted to the home of one of the Miss World Contest organizers. Whether she can stay or not is anyone's guess, but seemingly the blue-eyed beauty queen wasn't much bothered by it all. "They were all so nice, she said. 'I am not annoyed.'"

One of the early shrines of rockdom formally and finally closed its doors yesterday and will become a theater for erotic shows. Germany's St. Pauli fleshpot area, celebrated its swansong with a concert for rock fans—the last it will ever sponsor. The hole-in-the-wall nightclub opened in April, 1962, featuring an unknown British group called The Beatles. They were paid about \$100 weekly. Many other European pop groups got their start at the St. Pauli Club, and became famous.

The fifth grandson of Holland's Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard has been named after his grandfather, Bernhard Lucas Emanuel, born in Nijmegen, Holland, on Christmas Day, is the second son of Princess Margriet (third daughter of Juliana and Bernhard) and her husband, commoner Pieter van Vollenhoven. The announcement was made at a ceremony in the town hall in Nijmegen, attended by Prime Minister Piet de Jong.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH RIVIERA

AGENTS with knowledge and 30 years experience in the French Riviera. We can offer the best properties for sale or rent in the region. Call: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

DYNAMIC NEW INVESTMENT IDEA

An introduction to the "Living Leverage" system. This is all you can earn and spend. Call: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

INFORMATION SERVICE regarding Visa

AGENTS with knowledge and 30 years experience in the French Riviera. We can offer the best properties for sale or rent in the region. Call: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

SERVICES

MIRIAM SALON and MASSAGE FULLY QUALIFIED STAFF. OPEN 10:30 to 10:00 hours. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

EDUCATION

FRANCE INTERNATIONAL by audio-visual means. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

AUTOMOBILES

MERCEDES 250 S 190, automatic 1100 cc. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

WORLDWIDE CAB SHIPPING & MOTOR

TRUCKS & BUSES. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

FOR SALE & WANTED

FOR SALE: 1964 Opel Diplomat car. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

ANIMALS

FAMOUS BREEDER reporter offers superb horses. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

RESORT-SPORTS. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOSING IN THE STOCK MARKET. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

U.S. Public Companies interested in acquiring private companies in Europe. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

CURRENT YOUNG FRENCH INDUSTRIAL

Having created a years ago an anti-crisis fund. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

FOR PRIVATE BUSINESS

For private business. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MIRIAM SALON and MASSAGE FULLY QUALIFIED STAFF. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

JET SET member

Traveling through Europe. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

YOUNG GIRL bilingual English-French

Seeking interpreter job. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

HELP WANTED

SEEK POSTRESS-RECEPTIONIST for American firm near Paris. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

URGENTLY REQUIRED

For International. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

HELP WANTED

FINANCIAL ASSISTANT

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

FRENCH-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORP.

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

EXCELLENT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

SITUATIONS WANTED

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

FRENCH GIRL 22, seeks as part time

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

AT PARIS, MOTHER'S HELPS, NANNIES

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

BABY SITTER AMERICAN, Calif.

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

FRENCH LADY, 40, good background,

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

ASIAN MAN, COOK-HOUSEKEEPER

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

TO LET

REAL ESTATE

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

PARIS AND SUBURBS

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

UNUSING PARABLES

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

TO LET

REAL ESTATE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

CONCORDE 3 Rue Cambon, NPE, 75-22

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

CHADIS-ELYNES, furnished, reception

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

NEULATRE, 3 rooms, kitchen

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

TRUCADERO, living and 2 bedrooms

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON LUXURY

FLATS & HOUSES

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

AT HOME IN LONDON LTD.

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

LONDON. For the best furnished flats

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

D.S.A.

EXQUISITELY DECORATED ROOMS

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

SITUATIONS WANTED

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

FRENCH GIRL 22, seeks as part time

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

AT PARIS, MOTHER'S HELPS, NANNIES

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

BABY SITTER AMERICAN, Calif.

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

FRENCH LADY, 40, good background,

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

ASIAN MAN, COOK-HOUSEKEEPER

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

TO LET

REAL ESTATE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.

UNUSING PARABLES

for multinational corporation. Tel: 01-44-44-44. Tel: 01-44-44-44.



He guides advertising for an international brand of tires... shortens the distance between Akron, Ohio and Frankfurt am Main. Significant: he reads two newspapers. Every day.

Of course this European reads his national newspaper. But like so many leading business people today, he is attuned to the international outlook, international commerce, international economic trends. Hence, he reads the International Herald Tribune, too. Often first.

There are 200,000 significant Europeans—in business, government and the professions—who consider Tribune required reading. They're the well-to-do established residents of other European cities to read and emulate.

Advertisers can reach these significant Europeans in the International Herald Tribune more efficiently, more economically, than in any other publication. For full information, just write or call the advertising department, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Beir, Paris-8e; tel.: 225-28-90.

International Herald Tribune
—serves the significant Europeans—

* Irmin von Zastrow

مكتبة الجليل